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VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 2, 1873. NO. 69.

## FIRST EDITION.

### WASHINGTON.

Opening of the Forty-Third Congress.

Hand-Shaking and Congratulations.

Drawing of Seats in the House.

President's Message to Be Delivered To-Day.

Navy Department Looking Into Captain Fry's Record.

Lobbying for Cuba.

Public Debt Increased Nine Millions.

Attorney General Williams Appointed Chief Justice.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 1, 1873.

An hour before the meeting of Congress, the floor of the two chambers presented an animated scene of congratulations after so long a separation. In the Senate, Vice President Wilson, and Messrs. Sumner and Brownlow were the most observed. The former had every appearance of restored health. Mr. Sumner received numerous recognitions and passed sometime in conservation with Senator Morton. Mr. Brownlow entered the chamber supported by his attendant and was accompanied to his seat by his daughter. He looked more emaciated than ever, but seemed bent on carrying out his declaration that he intended to live long enough to keep Andy Johnson out of the Senate.

The Senate will hold a caucus to-morrow morning to decide upon the general line of action in the matters of legislation and to elect an executive clerk to fill a vacancy.

In the House there was the usual commotion. The delay in effecting an organization caused the President to withhold his message till to-morrow. The drawing of seats was attended with the usual amount of amusement. Mr. Dawes, the oldest member, was permitted to retain his old seat.

Senator Conkling was universally affable on meeting his colleagues to-day, but was reticient on the Chief Justiceship, though the subject was brought up by his friends. Those most intimate with him say he will remain in the Senate as affording a finer field for his peculiar talents and as pointing more hopefully towards the Presidency.

**Cuban Lobbyists.**

A number of prominent Cubans were quite busy to-day talking up their views in hopes of securing favorable action from Congress. They state, as the result, that they have discovered a disposition to be dissatisfied with the present basis of settlement.

**Record of Captain Fry.**

The Navy Department is engaged in overhauling the archives in search of letters written by Capt. Fry, of the Virginius. The captain entered the navy as midshipman in 1851, and left it to join the rebellion in 1861. The object in the present search is to establish the identity of the man by a comparison of his recent letters, and those of an official character in the department.

**Mr. Starkweather**

will decline to serve as Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, on account of his health.

WASHINGTON, December 1, 1873.

| PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT. | |
|---|---|
| Six per cent. bonds | $1,218,849,150 |
| Five per cent. bonds | 497,891,400 |
| Total coin bonds | 1,716,641,250 |
| Lawful money debt | 14,678,000 |
| Matured debt | 20,946,570 |
| Legal tender notes | 367,001,685 |
| Certificates of deposit | 29,000,000 |
| Fractional currency | 48,041,349 |
| Coin certificates | 32,223,630 |
| Total, without interest | 465,413,625 |
| Total debt | 2,217,679,755 |
| Total interest | 38,838,725 |
| Cash in Treasury—coin | 82,809,987 |
| Cash in Treasury, currency | 1,296,400 |
| Special deposits held for redemption of deposit as provided by law | 20,150,000 00 |
| Total in treasury | 105,156,427 00 |
| Debt less cash in the treasury | 2,159,362,053 00 |
| Increase during the month | 9,028,576 00 |
| Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding | 64,623,512 00 |
| Interest accrued not yet paid | 1,615,587 00 |
| Interest paid by United States | 29,447,988 00 |
| Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c | 4,545,453 00 |
| Balance of interest paid by the United States | 15,902,533 00 |

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE WITHHELD.

The Cabinet met at half past eleven o'clock, all the members being present, and remained in session until twenty minutes before four o'clock, in the expectation of receiving the joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives instructed with the duty of informing the President that the two houses had organized and were prepared to receive any communication he might be pleased to make to them. The committee not appearing by half-past three o'clock, a telegram was sent to the Capitol inquiring into the state of affairs in Congress, and on receipt of the reply, the Private Secretary of the President informed the gentlemen of the press in waiting for copies of the message that the document would not be sent to Congress until to-morrow.

Secretary Richardson has sent advance copies of his financial report to New York, Philadelphia and Boston to be distributed to the press at the time the President's message should be delivered to Congress, but owing to the President's message not having been communicated to Congress to-day, the Secretary this afternoon telegraphed to the government officers having his report in charge, to retain them until to-morrow.

ESTIMATES FOR 1875.

The total estimates for the different departments for 1875 are $319,198,736; estimates for 1874, $308,923,256. The appropriations for 1874 aggregated $306,000,000.

SENATOR SUMNER SERENADED.

Senator Sumner was serenaded to-night by the colored people of Washington.

APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF JUSTICE.

During the session of the Cabinet to-day, the President formally tendered to Attorney General Williams the position of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Col. Bristow, of Kentucky, will be appointed Attorney General. The nominations of Col. Bristow and Judge Williams will be sent to the Senate to-morrow.

JUDGE HOLT REPLIES TO A. JOHNSON.

Judge Advocate General Holt publishes a long rejoinder to Ex-President Johnson, in which he says that Johnson is guilty of a gross perversion, in his statement of what occurred at their interview just previous to the execution of Mrs. Surratt.

THE BACK-PAY BUSINESS BEFORE CONGRESS.

Senator Wright's bill to repeal the act of March 3, 1873, "increasing salaries, etc.," provides that all salaries increased by that act be fixed at the same amounts as they were before its passage, though, so far as it applies to the President, it shall take effect after the present term, under the constitution. So far as it applies to Senators, Representatives, and others, it is to take effect upon the date of its passage. The bill further provides that it shall not be so construed as to revive the franking privilege.

## NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 1, 1873.

DESPERATE BRIG-ANDAGE.

Seven masked men boarded the Italian brig Mattano, lying off the battery, at two A. M., yesterday, and obtained complete possession of the vessel, after which they robbed the captain's wife of her jewelry, and also took some money that was concealed in the cabin. Capt. Connaturn, the commander, resisted, and was shot, and seriously injured. The mate was bound and gagged, and one of the men held the steward whilst the others secured the jewels and the money. One of the thieves has been arrested.

PRESIDENT OF THE PACIFIC MAIL.

Captain Bradbury, now in California, has resigned his office of president of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Russell Sage has been elected to fill the vacancy.

STARVED TO DEATH.

Andrew Stratton, aged twenty-one, and his daughter, aged two, starved to death at Bridgeton, N. J.

DESPERATE BRIG-ANDAGE.

Seven masked men boarded the Italian brig Mattano, lying off the battery, at two A. M., yesterday, and obtained complete possession of the vessel, after which they robbed the captain's wife of her jewelry, and also took some money that was concealed in the cabin. Capt. Cennatain, the commander, resisted and was shot, and seriously injured. The mate was bound and gagged and one of the men held the steward whilst the others secured the jewels and money. One of the thieves has been arrested.

PRESIDENT OF THE PACIFIC MAIL.

Captain Bradbury, now in California has

TWELD NOT DYING—HE IS APPOINTED HOSPITAL ORDERLY.

The statement that Tweed is dying is incorrect. He has been appointed hospital orderly at the penitentiary, and assumed the duties of the position this evening.

## SECOND EDITION.

### TERRIBLE DISASTER AT SEA.

Sinking of the Ville Du Havre.

Two Hundred and Twenty-Six Lives Lost.

Eighty-Seven Saved and Landed at Cardiff.

Complete List of All the Passengers.

LONDON, December 1.—The steamship Ville Du Havre, from New York for Havre, has sunk at sea. Over two hundred lives are lost. The ship Trimountain, from New York, arrived at Cardiff early this morning with the intelligence of the dreadful disaster. The Ville Du Havre left New York November 15 for Havre, in command of Captain Surmont. At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 23d she came in collision with the British ship Locherne, from London for New York. The Ville Du Havre was struck amidships and sunk in twelve minutes. The Locherne immediately lowered three boats which rendered all the service possible.

Of the passengers on board the Ville Du Havre, two hundred and twenty-six were lost and eighty-seven including the captain, five other officers and fifty-four of the crew were saved and brought to Cardiff by the Trimountain.

The following are the names of the twenty-seven passengers saved: Mary Hunter, Annie Hunter, Helene Mixter, Madeline Mixter, Emile Cook, Rev. N. Weise, Mrs. H. J. Spafford, James Bishop, Chas. Crestew, Miss Breeden, Francisco Dodd, Hyppatie Waite, R. A. Wittaw, Jr., F. Marcount, Jannia Biminger, Alfred Barbarson, Xavier Penguingnot, M. Laurinax, C. Barritt Waite, Carmelia Elgar, Mrs. Maria Baikley, William B. Swift and wife, Andrew B McCreery, Mr. Cramer, Henry Belknap and Legrand, probably Bangrand.

Among the passengers in the Ville Du Havre were the following members of the late Evangelical Alliance, returning to their homes: Rev. Antonio Carrasco, of Spain; P. of E. Prorirer, of Geneva, and Rev. N. Weiss, Emile Cook, Mr. Torriere, of Paris; Alfred Barbanson, of Belgian Legation at Washington was also a passenger.

The following is a complete list of the passengers on the Ville Du Havre: Captain G. Hunter, wife, three daughters and servant, Mrs. Lopez, Mrs. M. R. Simons, Mrs. Binninger and daughter, Mrs. Stucke, Mr. and Mrs. Montague, Miss Montague, Rev. N. Weiss, Emil Cook, A. L. C. Portman, H. W. Kidd and wife, A. B. McCreery, Rev. A. Corrasco, Prof. C. Pro mer, W. R. Swift, wife and child, Mr. Loriaux, Mr. Cramer, Mrs. L. Curtis and maid, Mr. C. Burritt Waite, Mr. Lamotte, Mr. T. Llodo, Mrs. Eliza Ferdinand and son, Mrs. C. A. Paul, Mrs. Murray, Miss Murray, A. Barbanson, M. L. Squadrille, G. H. Taylor, J. Bishop, Mr. Mixter, wife and two daughters, W. Culver, Mrs. N. Buckley and daughter, Miss Wagstaff, Mrs. H. Edgar and two daughters, Miss C. Turcaws, Mrs. H. G. Spafford and two daughters, Miss Nicolet, Henry Belknap, Mrs. Goodwin and two children, Mrs. A. G. Kennett and children, and nurse, H. McButt, L. Trefansy, Mr. and Mrs. Sigourney and two sons, daughter and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. T. Hammond, F. Hammond, Miss A. Hammond, C. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Jonaque, A. W. Wildman, Judge Rufus W. Peckham, of Albany, and wife; Mrs. Collodian, P. Larrazaboi, E. Hesse, Miss Conn, Miss L. W. Bunnan, Miss Mary B. Church, Mr. and Mrs. C Creste, A. Lafarque, Madame A. Lawres, Louise Le June, Mrs. and Mr. Marconnet and son, D. Chequete, Madame Adele Lack, Baptiste Rogers, Pierre Bollee, Robelet Bonaventare, Rev. C. Simon, Hyppolite Waite, Mr. and Mrs. A. Baugrand, Eugenie Baugrand, Emile Devre, Xavier Valat, Sebastian Valat, Mr. and Mrs. X. Brury, Xavier Pequignot, Charles Barnoquaez, Alexander Clavernil, Madame Clavernil, Aimee Clavernil, Mrs. M. Church, Mr. Creste, (saved), Mr. Cramer, Jas. Bishop, Cornelia Elgar, Carrie Pequigre, Fanny Binniger, Mrs. J. R. Buckly, Alfred Barbazar, R. McButt, Louis Lynne, James Belknap, Miss Breeder, and Mr. Uskey.

The following persons took passage at the wharf as the vessel was about to sail, and were not entered in the formal manifest of the ship: Mrs. Bom, Mr. and Mrs. Coladon, Mary H. Church, Charles Creste, (saved,) Mrs. Charles Creste, Eugenie Casilis, Audonine Lafarque, E. Hesse, Antoinette Laures, Annie Nolan, Miss L. Jutman, Alexander Claverine, Mme. Bougrande, Eugenie Bougrande, Xavier Brury, Mrs. Brury, Mrs. Claverine, Annie Claverine, Alfred Bougrande, Mr. Adele and Mrs. Adele Lack, Sebastian Mosca, Frederic Marconnet, (saved), Elise Marconnet, Xavier Pequignot, Rev. C. Simon, Louis Lejeune, Charles Bonnet, Baptiste Rogers, Pierre Denys, Mrs. Joseph Dazeau.

The officers of the Ville Du Havre are: Captain, Surmont; first officer, Gare; second officer, Golland; third officer, Dubee; fourth officer, Meillour; purser, Vie.

LATER FROM LONDON.

LONDON, December 1.—The following additional particulars of the loss of the Ville Du Havre have been gathered from the officers and passengers at Cardiff. The Ville Du Havre experienced thick fog until the 29th. At the time of the collision the weather was clear, and little wind blowing, but there was a heavy sea. The captain had just retired, and the second officer was in charge. The lights of the steamer were all right, and the collision was wholly unexpected. The Loch Erne struck the steamer amidships and made a chasm twelve feet deep and from twenty-five to thirty feet wide. The exact position of the Ville Du Havre at the time was lat. 47, 21; long 35, 31. A panic took possession of the passengers. Five minutes after the collision, the main and mizzen masts fell across two large boats which were filled with people and ready for launching. The boats were crushed to pieces and many of their occupants were killed and injured. In the brief interval between the collision and the sinking of the steamer, the crew were able to launch only a whale boat and the captain's gig. The Loch Erne went a mile before stopping. She then got out four boats to pick up the people struggling in the water. Meanwhile the whale boat, under command of the second lieutenant of the Ville Du Havre, picked up one load of those who were clinging to planks, spars, etc., and took them to the Loch Erne. She returned to the scene and rescued another load. Capt. Surmont, who remained on deck to the last, was rescued by this boat. The last survivor picked up an hour after the collision one of his officers swam a mile to the Loch Erne and was hauled on board with a rope. The boats continued to search the waters in the vicinity of the disaster until there was no hope of saving more lives. The cold was intense. Many of the survivers were immersed two hours and were almost lifeless when rescued. The ship Fremountian sighted the Loch Erne at 8 A. M., six hours after the sinking of the steamer and received the survivors before reported. The saved speak in the highest terms of the kindness of Capt. Urquhart, her commander. There were six stowaways on board the Ville Du Havre. Later accounts make the date of the collision the 23d, instead of the 23d ult. A vessel which has arrived at Bristol, reports speaking the Loch Erne, with ten survivors of the Ville Du Havre on board.

ON BOARD THE SINKING VESSEL.

Tribune's Cable Special.

LONDON, December 1.—The purser of the steamship Ville Du Havre gives the following account of the disaster. The steamer was struck on the starboard side, and the mainmast and rigging were carried away. The long boat was not crushed on deck, but after being lowered the mizzenmast fell upon it and killed nearly all its occupants. The mainmast fell after the mizzen, toppling over on deck and killing many persons. In a few minutes the ship began to sink amidst great disorder and a panic of terror. The scene was awful beyond description. The air was rent with shrieks, but soon were heard saying calmly, "as we must die, let us die nobly." The water rushed into the hold with incredible velocity. I undressed myself, and with a companion, jumped overboard and swam toward the Loch Erne, then half a mile distant. As I left I heard the ship cracking, and looking back I saw her go down forward with one plunge. For a moment the shrieks were terrible, then all was silent; it was the silence of death. The captain remained on the bridge of the Ville Du Havre during the whole, and went down with the ship. He was picked up an hour afterwards. All the officers who were rescued were saved in a similar manner, except the first lieutenant and one the captain sent to the Loch Erne to see if she was in a sinking condition, or if she were able to receive the passengers of the Ville Du Havre, and swam half an hour and finally reached the Loch Erne, but missed ropes thrown to me. I remained in the water for another quarter of an hour, but was eventually rescued by the Loch Erne. Among the passengers on the deck of Ville Du Havre was a French gentleman of remarkable coolness and presence of mind. He comforted many by his words. A priest asked, 'Are you a Roman Catholic?' 'Yes, was the answer. 'Repent, then,' said the priest, 'and I forgive your sins.' These last words the priest sank in the waves. The penitent was saved. The boats crossed and recrossed the scene of the disaster searching for survivors until 10 A. M. All further efforts were then abandoned as hopeless. The survivors remained on the Loch Erne until three P. M when they were transported to the Trimountain."

CAPTAIN URQUHART'S NARRATIVE.

On Saturday morning, November 22, being in latitude 47°, 24', longitude 35°, 30', we sighted a vessel on our weather bow with bowsprit gone and sails flying. We bore to and saw signals of distress flung out. Coming nearer, the ship proved to be the Loch Erne, eight days out from London for New York, coming alongside, the captain asked me to receive the survivors of the Ville du Havre which had been sunk by the Loch Erne at 2 o'clock that morning. After consultation it was deemed advisable to transfer all the rescued people but one French clergyman, who had become deranged. Another of the party was left to take care of him. The survivors were crowded into the small cabin in a pitiable state. They were heartbroken, ill clad and destitute, but amidst their grief they expressed their gratitude to the captain and crew but we saw only two casks floating, and search was finally relinquished and we proceeded on our voyage to Bristol. I intended to land at Queenstown, but a favorable wind enabled us to reach Cardiff. The survivors attach no blame to the officers of the Loch Earn for the catastrophe, but say that they did everything possible to prevent the enormous sacrifice of life. The Loch Erne of the Lock Comie for saving them from a watery grave. I supplied them with all the clothing which could possibly be spared on my ship, and with other requisites, nevertheless, some were almost naked, and others were badly injured by fragments of the wreck coming in violent contact with them. After receiving all on board the Trimountain, I decided to cruise about the scene of the wreck. Search was continued until nearly dark that night, was very badly damaged in her bows, her bowsprit was clean gone and a great hole was cut in her above the water line. The passengers of the Ville Du Havre say that Captain Lumont, during the many days of fog, took every precaution and was constantly on the bridge of the steamer. No one explains how the collision occurred."

The *Tribune's* correspondent says the men, women and children, seized with terror, rushed on deck in their night clothings and all was confusion. The Lock Erne's bow had cut a fissure in the deck of the Ville du Havre twelve feet in depth, and the iron plating of her side was crushed in for a distance of thirty feet. Most of the passengers were too terrified to try to save themselves. Many prayed and many lay down with the calmness of utter despair. Some hearing the water pouring into the ship never quitted their state-rooms. Whole families thus went down together. Among the survivors was one lady whose husband and four children had perished in the sea. Three young ladies lost their father and mother. One young man lost his father, mother and sister; and another gentleman lost a sister whom he was taking to France for her health.

SCENES AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 1.—The office of the General Transatlantic Mail Steamship Company, No. 58 Broadway, was besieged at an early hour this morning by persons who sought information concerning the loss of the Ville Du Havre. Many of those who called were plainly suffering from terrible suspense in regard to the fate of friends or near relatives on board. Several persons still ignorant of the disaster entered the office at different times and asked in a cheering manner if the Ville Du Havre had yet reached port. In each of these cases a momentary silence followed, broken only by the reply of the clerk that the vessel had not yet arrived. If no other questions were asked, the inquirer left without further intelligence, for all seemed to shrink from communicating news which might be like a death blow to the hearts of others. Throughout the day officers for particulars of the disaster, was A. Binninger, of No. 39 Broad street, whose wife and daughter were on board the steamer. He had received a dispatch from his daughter saying, "Alone saved—going to Paris. Fanny." His wife was therefore lost. Mr. Binninger, who is an elderly man, was evidently half stunned by the sudden shock, and his grief excited the sympathy of strangers, as well as of his friends.

LATER PARTICULARS.

A London dispatch dated three this afternoon, gives the following particulars of the catastrophe: The Ville Du Havre was struck amidship by the English ship Loch Erne and sank in twelve minutes. The Loch Erne got out her three boats and stood by the spot all the morning, picking up survivors. It was not until well into the forenoon of the same day that she fell in with the ship Trimountain, bound to England, to whose deck she transferred the saved and went on her way for New York.

A later dispatch says the names of the passengers on the Ville Du Havre were known to have launched three of her boats, and there is just a ray of hope that they may have escaped watery graves.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The ship Loch Erne was so damaged by collision with the steamer Ville Du Havre, that the persons rescued from the wreck requested to be put over to the Trimountain. All were safely transferred, with the exception of three persons, who were too badly injured to be removed. After the collision the Loch Erne proceeded to Queenstown, at which port she was due about the 29th ult. Nothing has yet been heard of her.

BOSTON, December 1.—A dispatch from New Bedford states that Mr. and Mrs. Swift, of that city, who were passengers on the Ville Du Havre, are among those reported lost. Henry Sigourney, who was lost in the Ville Du Havre, was a director in the Laconia and Pepperell Manufacturing Company's, and was also a director in the Lowell Railroad corporation. Chas. Mixter was well known in business and railroad circles.

A Newport, R. I., dispatch says that Capt. Hunter, of the United States navy, and wife and four daughters were on board the Ville Du Havre. Two of the daughters were saved.

## EUROPE.

### BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

GERMANY.

A Point Raised Against Spain.

BERLIN, December 1.—The German government has addressed representations to the government of Spain, relating to the seizure of two German vessels in the Sooloo Archipelago, which were taken to Manilla and adjudged lawful prizes. It is expected that the decision of the court at Manilla will be reversed by the Madrid government, and the vessels released.

OUR CENTENNIAL INVITATION.

The Federal Council have accepted an official invitation to Germany to participate in the universal exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876, and have decided to leave the appointment of commissioners to represent Germany at the exhibition in the hands of Prince Bismarck.

EMPEROR WILLIAM OF GERMANY IN WRONG HEALTH.

Herald Special Cable.

LONDON, December 1.—The German Emperor is reported to be in weak state of health, all representations to the contrary notwithstanding. He has to be wheeled from his bed to table. The life of the widow of the widow of the late king of Saxony is despaired of.

The American ship Cultivator from New York, was towed into the port of San Francisco yesterday, by the revenue cutter oliver Walcott. Her captain, his wife, officers and entire crew are down with the scurvy. Several of the latter are at the point of death. The cutter found the ship about forty miles from the Golden Gate.

Maine News.

LIVERPOOL, December 1.—Steamship Siberia from Boston, and Baltic, from New York, arrived out.

## THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., DEC. 2, 1. A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

For New England light to fresh variable and easterly winds will prevail with increasing cloudiness, continued low temperature and local falls of snow. For the Middle States and the Lake regions diminishing pressure, fresh and occasionally brisk easterly to southerly winds, with snow and rain. For the Ohio Valley and southward to the Tennessee, less pressure, rising temperature, southeasterly to southwesterly winds and partly cloudy weather except possibly light rain from West Virginia westward to Missouri. For the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, rising temperature, light easterly to southerly winds, and partly cloudy weather, except areas of rain on the Gulf coasts. For the northwest, easterly to southerly winds, with areas of rain or snow, the winds gradually shifting to westerly with low temperature and clearing weather. Cautionary signals continue at Escanaba, Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Alpena and Toledo. After the 10th inst., the display of cautionary signals will be suspended at the lake ports for the winter.

Midnight Bulletin.

PITTSBURGH, December 1—10:48 P. M.

| PLACE OF OBSERVATION. | Ther. | Wind | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cairo, Ill | 61 | S. | Cloudy. |
| Cincinnati | 55 | S. E. | Cloudy. |
| Davenport, Iowa | 51 | S. | Cloudy. |
| Keokuk, Iowa | 60 | S. E. | Cloudy. |
| Leavenworth, Kan | 62 | S. W. | Cloudy. |
| Louisville, Ky | 55 | Calm. | Fair. |
| Memphis, Tenn | 61 | S. E. | Cloudy. |
| Nashville, Tenn | 59 | S. E. | Cloudy. |
| New Orleans, La | 64 | E. | Cloudy. |
| Pittsburgh, Pa | 57 | N. E. | Light R. |
| St. Louis, Mo | 58 | S. | Cloudy. |
| Vicksburgh, Miss | 66 | S. E. | Cloudy. |
| Indianapolis, Ind | 54 | S. | Cloudy. |
| Fort Gibson | 64 | E. | Cloudy. |
| Shreveport | 60 | S. | Cloudy. |
| Galveston | 66 | S. E. | Thrtng. |
| La Crosse | 36 | E. | Thrtng. |
| St. Paul | 35 | N. W. | Light Snow. |
| Yankton | 38 | N. W. | Clear. |
| Fort Sully | 13 | N. W. | Clear. |

## NEWS SUMMARY.

*BY TELEGRAPH.*

The Union Trust Company, of New York, has commenced paying its depositors in full.

The Union Trust Company of New York has commenced paying its depositors in full.

The recently appointed trustees of the Sprague estate have informed the committee of creditors that they cannot accept, unless guaranteed protection from personal liability. They will have a conference with the committee on Monday.

## XLIII CONGRESS.

### FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 1, 1873.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order to-day at noon by Vice-President WILSON.

Mr. INGALLS presented the credentials of Robert Crozier Grinnet, appointed by the Governor of Kansas, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Caldwell. The credentials were read and the oath of office administered. It was ordered that the Senate meet daily at twelve o'clock M. till otherwise ordered.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States so as to provide for the election of the President of the United States by direct vote of the people, and abolishing the office of Vice President.

Also, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, so as to extend the Presidential term to six years and making the occupant ineligible for re-election.

Also, that the Secretary of the Senate notify the House that a quorum of the Senate had assembled, and that body was ready to proceed to the transaction of business.

Messrs. Anthony and Thurman were appointed a committee to join a similar committee on the part of the House to wait on the President, and notify him that a quorum of each House had assembled.

Mr. SARGENT had a telegram read from his colleague, Mr. Casserly, announcing his resignation.

The following bills were introduced by unanimous consent and were ordered to lie on the table and be referred to a committee hereafter:

By Mr. SUMNER: A bill supplementary to the bill to protect all citizens in the United States in their civil rights. Mr Sumner said he hoped the Senate at an early day would be ready to proceed to the consideration of that well known bill without referring it to the Committee.

Mr. EDWARDS hoped that, and every other bill involving private rights, would be sent to a Committee also.

By Mr. SUMNER: A bill to authorize the issue of compound interest notes as a substitute for legal tenders.

Also, a bill to protect persons against inveigling from abroad or kidnapping, forcible restraint or involuntary servitude. Mr. Sumner said he introduced this bill to cover a class of cases which had occurred since the last session of Congress. He referred to 5,000 Italian children now held in servitude in this country, having been kidnapped from abroad.

Also, a bill to provide for the adjustment of the French spoliation claims.

By Mr. CONKLING, a bill relating to certain moneys appropriated for members of Congress.

By Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, a bill creating a commission to adjust the compensation for depredations by rebel cruisers awarded by the Geneva tribunal.

By Mr. WRIGHT of Iowa, a bill changing the time for holding the Circuit and District court in Iowa.

Also, a bill to repeal the act of March 3d, 1873, increasing the salaries of certain persons therein named.

By Mr. MORGAN, to repeal an act, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States."

Also, a bill to establish a branch mint at Chicago.

By Mr. MARTIN, a bill repealing such sections of the bankrupt act of 1867, as provided for involuntary bankruptcy.

By Mr. FENTON, a bill to revise the custom laws of the United States.

By Mr. WINDOM, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing for the election of United States Senators by the people.

By Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the expediency of repealing the part bill providing for free banking and the resumption of specie payment, to take effect January 1st, 1875.

By Mr. JEWELL, of Michigan, a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to consider and report remedies for the present financial derangement.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the resignation of Dr. Ne wman, Chaplain.

Mr. SUMNER said he had a cable dispatch from Madrid which he found upon his table upon arriving in Washington. It had been prepared by several members of the Spanish Cortes, and was addressed to Senators Sumner and Cameron. He asked unanimous consent to have it read.

Mr. SHERMAN objected. He thought it an unwise course to read dispatches from foreign governments before receiving the official communication from our own on the same subject.

Mr. SUMNER thought his friend Sherman would not object after he had heard the dispatch.

Mr. CONKLING—"Well, we can restrain our curiosity till we get the President's Message."

Mr. BUCKINGHAM introduced a bill in relation to bounties, providing that all volunteers under the President's proclamation of May 3d, 1861, actually mustered into the service of the United States before August 6, 1861, and accepted by the Department include in said proclamation, shall be paid the full bounty of one hundred dollars, promised in said proclamation.

Mr. CONKLING'S bill relating to certain moneys appropriated for members of Congress, provided that all money appropriated as compensation to members of the Forty-second Congress in excess of mileage and allowances fixed by law at the commencement of said Congress, and which shall not have been drawn by members of the said Congress respectively, or which, having been returned in any form to the United States, are hereby covered into the Treasury of the United States absolutely, the same as if they had never been appropriated as aforesaid.

Mr. PLATT introduced a bill fixing the salary of Senators and Representatives and Delegates in Congress at $5,000 per annum, which shall be in lieu of all other provisions of law for their compensation, except actual individual traveling expenses from their homes to the seat of government and return, and $250 per annum for stationery, postage and newspapers. It authorizes the disbursing officers of the Senate and House to retain one-third each month, from the compensation of Senators and members and delegates of the present Congress as much as will amount by the 5th of March 1875 to the excess above the rate of $5,000 which has been heretofore paid under the act of March 3d, 1873, but the sums retained to be returned to the Treasury of the United States.

The bill introduced by Mr. EDMUNDS to provide for the distribution of the sum awarded to the United States by the Geneva tribunal of arbitration, is the same bill which was reported favorably by the Senate judiciary committee last January.

The Senate took a recess for half an hour. At the expiration of that time, the Senate reassembled, and Mr. Edmunds said it was evident that they should not get the President's Message to-day, on account of the time to be consumed in swearing in members and organizing the House. He therefore moved that the Senate adjourn until twelve o'clock to-morrow, which was adopted.

HOUSE.

The roll having been called, it appeared that 278 members, of the 292 entitled to seats, answered to their names. When Louisiana was reached, the clerk said there were but two unchallenged certificates received from that State, those of Messrs. Darrall and Money, from the Third and Fifth districts.

The House then proceeded to the election of Speaker. Mr. Maynard nominated James G. Blaine; Mr. Niblack nominated Fernando Wood; Mr. Solomon nominated S. S. Cox, who said he was not a candidate for the position.

Tellers having been appointed by the clerk, a vote was taken with the following result: Blaine, 189; Fernando Wood, 77; S. S. Cox, 2; Clymer, of Pennsylvania, 1; Alex. H. Stevens, 1. Blaine was therefore declared duly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives for the Forty-third Congress.

MAYNARD and WOOD conducted Blaine to the chair.

The SPEAKER, on taking the chair, made a short address, thanking the House for the honor conferred.

He spoke as follows: "Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:—The vote this moment announced by the clerk is such an expression of your confidence as calls for my sincerest thanks. To be chosen Speaker of the American House of Representatives is always an honorable distinction; to be chosen a third time enhances the honor more than threefold; to be chosen by the largest body that ever assembled in the capitol, imposes a burden of responsibility which only your indulgent kindness could embolden me to assume. The first occupant of this chair presided over a House of sixty-five members representing a population far below the present aggregate of the State of New York. At that time, in the whole United States, there were not fifty thousand civilized inhabitants to be found one hundred miles distant from the flow of the Atlantic tide. To-day, gentlemen, a large majority of you come from beyond that circuit, and represent districts then peopled only by Indians and adventurers frontiersmen. The national government is not yet as old as many of its citizens, but in this brief span of time, less than one brethlessed life, it has, under God's good Providence, extended its power until a continent is the field of its empire and attests the majesty of its law. With the growth of new States, and the resulting changes in the centres of population, new interests are developed rival to the old, but by no means hostile; diverse but not antagonistic; nay, rather are all these interests in harmony, and the true science of just government is to give to each its full and fair play, oppressing none by undue exaction, favoring none by undue privilege. It is this great lesson which our daily experience is teaching us; binding us together more closely; making our mutual dependence more manifest; and causing us to feel, whether we live in the North or in the South, in the East or in the West, that we have indeed but one country, one constitution, one destiny.

Mr. LAWES, Democratic member of the House, administered the oath of office to the Speaker, who, thereupon, proceeded to swear in members.

As to the Ninth district of Indiana, the papers returned by the Governor could not be accepted by the Clerk, as they were not in accordance with the law, and, therefore, there was no person enrolled for that district.

For four seats from Arkansas there had been but two certificates presented, those of Snyder and Hines.

In regard to the State of West Virginia, there was a peculiar complication arising from the uncertainty as to the proper time for holding the election. There had been two elections held on two different days, and different persons elected from two districts. In the other district the same person had been elected on both occasions, and therefore the Clerk had enrolled that person (Hereford), but had not enrolled any of the others.

A message was sent to notify the Senate that the House was duly organized and ready to proceed to business. A committee was appointed, in connection with a like committee in Senate, to inform the President that Congress was in session and ready to receive any communication he might desire to make.

About fifty members from the Southern States, who could not take the oath of office, which is known as "the iron-clad," took a modified oath. Prominent among them was Mr. Stevens, of Georgia.

Delegates from territories were then called and sworn in, with the exception of Geo. Q. Cannon, of Utah, in reference to whom Mr. Merriam offered a resolution reciting that Mr. Cannon had taken an oath inconsistent with citizenship and with his obligations as a delegate, and has been and continues to be guilty of practices in violation and defiance of the laws, and referring to the Committee on Elections the question of Mr. Cannon's right to a seat.

Mr. COX opposed the resolutions as tending to establish a very dangerous precedent. Here was a *prima facie* case, with a regular certificate from the Governor of Utah. He moved that delegates be sworn in. The resolution was further opposed on the same ground by Messrs. Butler, (G. F. Hoar, Potter and Maynard, and then, on motion of Mr. Niblack, the resolution was laid on the table, and the oath of office administered to Mr. Cannon. The House then proceeded to drawing of seats. The certificate for the Ninth Indiana district, Messrs. Shanks and Neff being the opposing claimants, was referred to the Committee on Election, with instructions to report at an early days. The certificate is an alternative one, depending on a technicality as to forty-seven votes which were cast for Shanks, but which were excluded for informality.

Mr. HALE of Maine, gave notice that he would to-morrow introduce and press to early passage, a bill to repeal the increase of salary law.

Mr. STARKWEATHER presented a petition for pensions to all soldiers of the war of 1812.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution to admit to their seats Sypher, Sheldon and Pinchbeak of Louisiana. Without action, the House adjourned.

## FIRE RECORD.

RESIDENCE DESTROYED AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., December 1.—The residence of Theodore Hecker, No. 365 Woodland avenue, was almost totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning, loss, $5,000; insured.

**Business Portion of Fishkill, N. Y., Destroyed.**

FISHKILL, N. Y., December 1.—An incendiary fire this morning destroyed the entire business portion of this village. Loss $108,000; insurance $55,000. A man named Edward Brown has been arrested on suspicion of being the indendiary.

## POLITICAL.

**California.**

THE U. S. SENATORSHIP—BOOTH GAINING GROUND.

SAN FRANCISCO,

# The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1873.


THE President's Message will be delivered to-day.

The paper choler of the "On-to Cuba" portion of the press has wilted into flat collapse.

If any frantic Congressman attempts to "fire the American heart" and waste the time of the people with buncombe war speeches on the Cuban question, gag him on the spot.

THE United States Attorney General proposes to appeal the Credit Mobilier suit from the decision of the United states District Court for Connecticut to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The action of the Democratic Congressional caucus with regard to the salary-grab law, indicates that the majority of the leaders of that party have still as large a power of spontaneous aversion for economy and retrenchment as they ever had.

THE Supreme Court of Missouri has just decided, in a case brought under the law in reference to disturbers of religious meetings, that a congregation ceases to have any rights as such as soon as the officiating minister has dismissed the people, notwithstanding that they may not yet have left the building.

ONE of the most comical and amusing illustrations of innocence on record is to be found in the expression of wonder on the part of a free trade paper published in an interior town in Illinois, that manufactories are not established in that place. A man who pounds his own finger is not generally at a loss to know why it aches.

No surprise should be created by the announcement of an increase of nine million dollars in the public debt statement for November. It must be borne in mind that while the receipts from customs and internal revenue were lighter than those of last month, the expenditures have been heavier; in addition to which the popular Cuban excitement has entailed heavy additional cost on the Navy Department, while the drafts for quarterly pensions have also fallen due.

THE Chicago *Tribune* has some observations on the condition of affairs in Alabama, and says it is "out of money, carrying a large debt, and with no credit to raise more money." This is not an encouraging picture of things; but the responsibility cannot be laid at the doors of the "Radicals." Alabama has for some time been in the hands of the Democracy. How far this fact may have helped to bring about the dejected condition of matters might perhaps prove an interesting study.

WE ARE not surprised to learn by our telegraphic dispatches, that "Mr. —— had a plan ready for presentation, for the financial relief of the country." Of course he has; and nearly every other member of Congress is getting one ready. There will be a dropping fire of these plans, all winter; and no legislation will be completed until the reserve of "plans" is exhausted. In the meantime, the country is quietly but surely and steadily advancing to its own relief. And by the time Congress gets ready to act there will be little, if any, need of its action.

IT REQUIRED the intervention of the Attorney General of the State, backed by a threat to report him to the Governor, to induce Sheriff BARNNAN, of New York City, to convey TWEED to the penitentiary. He kept his prisoner in the Tombs, giving him every possible facility to see his friends and dispose of his property; and it was only when the Attorney General threatened him with the power of the State that he yielded. These Democratic office-holders will stick to their "Boss," no matter how guilty.

THE resignation of Senator CASSERLY is nominally made on the ground of business engagements and ill health; but when it is remembered that the Senator made the fight at the last election in California to secure his re election, this excuse will be properly regarded as a mere pretext. There was a threatened legislative investigation into the $100,000 which he is alleged to have spent to secure his election four or five years ago; and it is much more probable that he has resigned to prevent this investigation than that he has been driven to it by business and ill health.

IT APPEARS to be pretty generally conceded that there will be a larger and more powerful lobby, or combination of lobby companies, at Washington during the present session of Congress, that at any other period since the formation of the Government. But the duty of Congress in the matter is plain and clear. At the very first appearance of "jobs" of any kind, they must be met and throttled. The crusade against the honest elements in the National Legislature will be prosecuted with relentless vigor, demanding the constant exercise of the greatest firmness and fidelity to principle. Not a single questionable scheme ought to be worked through.

TO-DAY the State of Texas will elect its State officers and the Legislature, which will choose a United States Senator. Some proposed amendments to the State Constitution are also to be voted upon. The Democrats have conducted the campaign on the basis of opposition to the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Federal Constitution; and the Democratic candidate for Governor, in a recent public speech, declared his opposition to Federal Courts in that State, and avowed that, if he had the power, he would abolish them. Almost every where the Democratic party is retrograding back to its old stamping ground of States' rights and inflexible opposition to the political equality of the races.

NOTHING of a definite or authoritative character has yet transpired concerning the appointment of House Committees, and members appear to be not a little anxious to learn their prospects for preferment. The Senate has its machinery in good working order, but the popular branch has to organize throughout. The first fills its own committees, but the House, theoretically at least, leaves the matter entirely to the Speaker. The more important committees are Elections, Ways and Means, Appropriations, Banking and Currency, Claims, Commerce, Judiciary, Post-offices and Post-roads, Military and Naval Affairs, Foreign, Pensions, Territories, Patents, Indian, Public Buildings and Grounds and the District of Columbia. There are other influential committees, such as that on Education and Labor, Pacific Railroads, Roads and Canals, Militia, Manufactures, Agriculture and Revision of the Laws. The latter will be especially important, because the new codification of united statutes is to be acted upon at this session.

A LEADING English paper puts the shrinkage in the market value of United States railroad stocks and bonds since the middle of september, at one thousand million dollars, to which, it states, "must be added the shrinkage in the value of bank stocks and other securities, and in the market price of all merchandise in the hands of merchants, manufacturers and farmers, which will probably equal that of the railroad stocks," making an apparent loss of two millions of capital, or a sum nearly equal to the existing national debt. The journal in question forgets, however, that there has not been a single dollar of actual capital destroyed by the panic. All the tangible property in existence on the 18th of September is in existence still, for the production has been equal to the consumption since then, and the gross total of goods, chattels, and money has suffered no diminution in quantity or quality. The country is practically as rich as it ever was, and although a few of our inflated bubbles have bursted, we shall be all the sounder and healthier for it in the long run.

FOR the first time in years the National House of Representatives, which assembled yesterday, is a new body. The members of the last House who are re elected number 122, and the list embraces many who are certainly among the best informed of our legislators. Of the remaining 170 newly elected members, 13 have been members of preceding Houses, and not more than a dozen others bear names recognized by the country at large. It is fair at least to assert that there are 150 members who are altogether inexperienced in national legislation. Hence it will be nothing more than fair and proper for the press everywhere to think of that body in connection with this fact, and to abstain from loading it down in advance with the errors and shortcomings of the last Congress; since—whatever individual members may have to answer for—it is not, as a body, responsible for either the one or the other. It should be treated as an organization which has its record to make, and all censorious criticism should be withheld until it shall have compromised itself by its own acts—which it is sincerely to be hoped it will not do.

THE joint adoption of a satisfactory plan of settlement by this country and Spain is a heavy blow to the demagogues who hoped to ride into prominence as the friends of a war for the freedom of Cuba. The President has saved the country from the expense and the blood of a sanguinary conflict, and he will be denounced for it, of course, by those who have missed the opportunity to distinguish themselves. The masses of the people, however, are satisfied to be assured that the honor of the nation has been abundantly protected, and that the President has conceded nothing that was essential to its maintenance. What he demanded, at first, he has adhered to, and the men who love their country too well to see it plunged recklessly into a war, but who yet would not for one moment submit to an insult to its flag, will rejoice that the brave soldier who stands at the head of the nation has secured peace without sacrificing honor. It is a pity for the ten thousand majors, colonels and generals whose budding hopes are nipped; but better that *that* army should be discomfited, than that the still greater and much more valuable army of rank and file should be called into the field. Peace hath her victories, no less renounced than war: and this is one of them.

ONE of the difficulties which will beset the Congress which is just beginning its session, is that of providing more revenue for the Government. It is generally conceded that more money must be raised. How it is to be obtained is the problem that seeks solution.

In the eager anxiety to get rid of taxation, the reduction made by the last Congress and the one preceding it was just a trifle too large. No one, of course, anticipated a panic; but panic or no panic, the reduction was too rapid, and the panic has simply aggravated a difficulty that would have confronted us under any circumstances.

While, therefore, the duty of providing more revenue is a recognized one, it is also generally understood that there are certain taxes that Congress cannot or dare not undertake to restore. There are the income tax and the stamp taxes. The restoration of either of these would carry an unpopularity with it that would be fatal to those engaged in restoring it.

The subjects of new taxation are, therefore, few. The tariff may be increased, generally, but the increase of tariff rates does not necessarily carry with it an increase in revenue; and, as the steady tendency at present is toward decreased importations, an increased tariff would be more likely to cut off importations than to add to the revenue. The free list, however, which embraces articles this country cannot produce, is not open to this objection; and the restoration of the tax on tea and coffee is not, therefore, improbable.

But that would furnish an additional revenue of only ten millions, annually, and that is not enough. More than that amount is needed to supply the anticipated deficit in the revenues of the current year, and there remain but two other productive sources—whisky and tobacco. The taxes on these can be increased to a limited extent, and also on foreign brandies, which come in under the tariff.

Whether it would be politic to attempt a restoration of the tobacco tax, just after reducing it, is questionable; but we think there could be little, if any, objection to a moderate increase in the whisky tax and in the tariff on foreign brandies. The public mind seems to be satisfied with the propriety of raising a principal part of the public revenue from distilled spirits; and that point being settled, there would seem to be but little room for cavil against the proposition to increase the revenues by increasing this specific tax.

### MOSES HAMPTON.

Yesterday witnessed the inauguration of Messrs. EWING and WHITE, recently elected to places on the bench of the District Court; and with it, the withdrawal of Hon. MOSES HAMPTON from further service in that court.

Twenty years ago, Judge HAMPTON was chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the lamented WALTER FORWARD. The county, in 1851, considered itself fortunate in securing the services of Judge FORWARD on the bench. He stood a head and shoulders above the other members of the bar, and his fitness for that place was recognized everywhere and by every one. But death laid its heavy hand upon him in 1852, and when, in 1853, the people were called upon to choose his successor, the choice fell happily and wisely upon MOSES HAMPTON. The recognition of fitness which fell so aptly and unquestioned upon WALTER FORWARD, fell in like manner upon Mr. HAMPTON. He was the fitting successor of that worthy and honored man, and the community regarded itself as happy in being able to make such a choice.

Twenty years have passed since then, in which that gentleman has labored earnestly and assiduously to deserve the confidence then placed in him. A new generation has partly risen around him since he assumed the judicial robe, and many of the men who were contemporary with him have since passed away. GRIER and LOOMIS, MCCLEAN and SNOWDEN, STANTON and RITCHIE, and many of the other leaders of the bar of that day, have given way to younger men, who found Judge HAMPTON on the bench when they entered upon their careers. But all, old and young, are prepared to pay to him the honors which belong to twenty years of faithful and successful service. The entire bar unites in the deep sense of regret that is generally felt at having to part with him, and he bears with him the plaudit, never more worthily bestowed, of "Well done, good and faithful servant."

Judge HAMPTON carried to the bench a high character for personal affability and courteousness, unwearying industry, close attention to details, and legal learning of the first order; and he carries from the bench a most admirably maintained reputation for all these personal characteristics, which has been strengthened and heightened by each year's successive service, and, with it the highest esteem and regard of all the members of the bar. No man ever descended from the bench to his old place at the bar with a purer name, and we point to his career on the bench with pride, as justifying to the full the wisdom of placing the election of judges in the hands of the people.

We do not know whether the members of the bar contemplate any movement to embody their feelings of regard for Judge HAMPTON in a suitable memorial; but we are sure they will all unite with us in invoking for him that peace and enjoyment in his retirement which he has so thoroughly earned and so richly deserves.

### AN AMERICAN INVENTION.

The people of Gilroy, California, lately finding the laws or their magistrates helpless to deliver them from ten or a dozen very objectionable residents, certain ruffians who had long infested the town, betook themselves to the ancient remedy of a vigilance committee. Immediately after their selection or appointment in town meeting, the committee, having chosen a captain, proceeded to business. The ruffians were speedily seized, escorted to a railway station at some distance from the borough boundaries, and placed on a train outward bound. One of the banished men, JAKE LEVISON by name, having returned uninvited, the vigilance committee again seized him and quietly took him into a lonely place in the country, where they stripped and tarred and feathered him. Perhaps California, being the scene of such a performance, one had better not in haste pronounce it an outrage. Possibly there are places and occasions wherein such desperate modes of maintaining order are simply the only refuge from the evils to which they are applied. In parts of the country long civilized and burdened with no more than the ordinary average of rowdies there can be no excuse for a resort of lynch justice in any form. By the way, some Americans appear not to be aware of the strictly American character of the punishment of "tar and feathers." It seems, however, to be "exclusively ours." At any rate, a writer in the British *Quarterly Review*, for October, speaks of tarring and feathering as one of the very few inventions to which the Americans can lay claim, and the same writer quotes Lord STANHOPE's history of England in evidence that tarring and feathering was first practised at Boston in 1770. Certainly a very respectable beginning. While giving us credit for the invention, the *Quarterly* evidently thinks we may have taken the hint, the germinal idea of the thing from a practical joke of which an actor named O'BRIEN was the victim in London some years before 1770. He was made dead drunk, stripped, thoroughly smeared with currant jelly, and then rolled in a feather-bed. Waking next morning in a semi-intoxicated state, he staggered to a pier-glass, and gazing on his own ridiculous image, he exclaimed, "A bird by G—d."

A bill representing the views of some portion of the west on finance has already been prepared for presentation to Congress. It is comprised in two sections. The first section provides that so much of section twenty-two of the National Banking act as limits the entire amount of notes for circulation to $300,000,000 be repealed, and that section twenty-six of the National Banking act be so amended as to authorize any banking association to exchange its own notes, or lawful money of the United States, for the bonds deposited by it as security for its circulation, and if any banking association shall take up its bonds, or any part thereof, with lawful money of the United States, then the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem a corresponding amount of the notes of such association. It is considered that the provision authorizing the reduction of circulation and the withdrawal of any portion of the deposited bonds through the medium of legal tenders will furnish the desired elasticity to the currency.

About 2 o'clock on Sunday morning some malicious person broke several plate glass windows in the house of Mr. George Garris, corner of Chestnut and Perry streets, Allegheny.

## FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

**List of Members of the Senate and House of Representatives.**

The Forty-third Congress assembled, yesterday, in accordance with the provision of the Constitution, at the National Capitol, in Washington. The following is a list of the members of both Houses:

[Names of Republicans in Roman, Democrats in small capitals.]

### THE SENATE.

President—Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts.

| State | Term Ends. | | Term Ends. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **ALABAMA.** | | **ARKANSAS.** | |
| GEO GOLDTHWAITE | 1877 | George E. Spencer | 1879 |
| Powell Clayton | 1877 | Stephen W. Dorsey | 1879 |
| **CALIFORNIA.** | | | |
| Vacant | 1875 | Aaron A. Sargent | 1879 |
| **CONNECTICUT.** | | | |
| Wm. A. Buckingham | 1875 | Orris S. Ferry | 1879 |
| **DELAWARE.** | | | |
| THOMAS F. BAYARD | 1875 | EDWARD LIVINGSTON SAULSBURY | 1879 |
| **FLORIDA.** | | | |
| Abijah Gilbert | 1875 | Simon B. Conover | 1879 |
| **GEORGIA.** | | | |
| THOMAS M. NORWOOD | 1877 | JOHN B. GORDON | 1879 |
| **ILLINOIS.** | | | |
| John A. Logan | 1877 | Richard J. Oglesby | 1879 |
| **INDIANA.** | | | |
| Daniel D. Pratt | 1875 | Oliver P. Morton | 1879 |
| **IOWA.** | | | |
| George C. Wright | 1877 | William B. Allison | 1879 |
| **KANSAS.** | | | |
| Robert Crozier | 1877 | John J. Ingalls | 1879 |
| **KENTUCKY.** | | | |
| JOHN W. STEVENSON | 1877 | THOMAS C. MCCREERY | 1879 |
| **LOUISIANA.** | | | |
| J. Rodman West | 1877 | P. B. S. Pinchback | 1879 |
| **MAINE.** | | | |
| Hannibal Hamlin | 1875 | Lot M. Morrill | 1877 |
| **MASSACHUSETTS.** | | | |
| Charles Sumner | 1875 | George S. Boutwell | 1877 |
| **MARYLAND.** | | | |
| WM. T. HAMILTON | 1875 | GEO. R. DENNIS | 1879 |
| **MICHIGAN.** | | | |
| Zachariah Chandler | 1875 | Thomas W. Ferry | 1877 |
| **MINNESOTA.** | | | |
| Alexander Ramsey | 1875 | William Windom | 1877 |
| **MISSISSIPPI.** | | | |
| Adelbert Ames | 1875 | James L. Alcorn | 1877 |
| **MISSOURI.** | | | |
| Carl Schurz | 1875 | LOUIS V. BOGY | 1879 |
| **NEBRASKA.** | | | |
| Thomas W. Tipton | 1875 | Phineas W. Hitchcock | 1877 |
| **NEVADA.** | | | |
| William M. Stewart | 1875 | John P. Jones | 1879 |
| **NEW-HAMPSHIRE.** | | | |
| Aaron H. Craig | 1877 | Bainbridge Wadleigh | 1879 |
| **NEW-JERSEY.** | | | |
| JOHN P. STOCKTON | 1875 | F. T. Frelinghuysen | 1877 |
| **NEW-YORK.** | | | |
| Roscoe Conkling | 1879 | Reuben E. Fenton | 1875 |
| **NORTH CAROLINA.** | | | |
| MAT. W. RANSOM | 1877 | Aug. S. Merrimon | 1879 |
| **OHIO.** | | | |
| ALLEN G. THURMAN | 1875 | John Sherman | 1879 |
| **OREGON.** | | | |
| JAMES K. KELLY | 1877 | John H. Mitchell | 1879 |
| **PENNSYLVANIA.** | | | |
| John Scott | 1875 | Simon Cameron | 1876 |
| **RHODE ISLAND.** | | | |
| William Sprague | 1875 | Henry B. Anthony | 1877 |
| **SOUTH CAROLINA.** | | | |
| Thomas J. Robertson | 1877 | John J. Patterson | 1879 |
| **TENNESSEE.** | | | |
| Wm. G. Brownlow | 1875 | HENRY COOPER | 1877 |
| **TEXAS.** | | | |
| Joseph W. Flanagan | 1875 | M. C. Hamilton | 1877 |
| **VERMONT.** | | | |
| George F. Edmunds | 1875 | Justin S. Morrill | 1879 |
| **VIRGINIA.** | | | |
| John F. Lewis | 1875 | JOHN W. JOHNSTON | 1875 |
| **WEST VIRGINIA.** | | | |
| Arthur I. Boreman | 1875 | HENRY G. DAVIS | 1877 |
| **WISCONSIN.** | | | |
| Matt. H. Carpenter | 1875 | Timothy O. Howe | 1877 |

Gen. Adelbert Ames has been elected Governor of Mississippi. Mr. Pinchback's seat is contested as Senator from Louisiana. Five of the Republican Senators are known as Liberals.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[Names of members whose seats are contested have a * prefixed.]

| State | Term Ends. | | Term Ends. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **ALABAMA.** | | | |
| At large—Jere. White, Chris. C. Sheats, | | 4 Charles Pelham, 5 Charles Hays, | |
| 1. F. G. Bromberg, | | 6 John H. Caldwell, | |
| 2. James T. Rapier, | | 7 Joseph H. Sloss, | |
| **ARKANSAS.** | | | |
| At Large—Wm. J. Hynes, | | 3 Oliver P. Snyder, | |
| 1. *Asa Hodges, | | 4 T. M. Gunter, | |
| **CALIFORNIA.** | | | |
| 1 Charles Clayton, | | 3 John K. Luttrell, | |
| 2 Henry F. Page, | | 4 S. O. Houghton, | |
| **CONNECTICUT.** | | | |
| 1 Joseph R. Hawley, | | 3 H. H. Starkweather, | |
| 2 Stephen W. Kellogg, | | 4 W. H. Barnum, | |
| **DELAWARE.** | | | |
| James R. Ireland, | | | |
| **FLORIDA.** | | | |
| 1. Josiah T. Walls, | | 2 William J. Purman, | |
| **GEORGIA.** | | | |
| 1. Morgan Rawls, | | 6. James H. Blount, | |
| 2. Richard H. Whiteley, | | 7. Pierce M. B. Young, | |
| 3. Philip Cook, | | 8. Alex'd H. Stephens, | |
| 4. Henry R. Harris, | | 9. Hiram P. Bell, | |
| 5. James G. Freeman, | | | |
| **ILLINOIS.** | | | |
| 1. John B. Rice, | | 11. Robert M. Knapp, | |
| 2. Jasper D. Ward, | | 12. James C. Robinson, | |
| 3. Charles B. Farwell, | | 13. John McNulty, | |
| 4. Stephen A. Hurlbut, | | 14. Joseph G. Cannon, | |
| 5. Horatio C. Burchard, | | 15. John R. Eden, | |
| 6. John B. Hawley, | | 16. James S. Martin, | |
| 7. Franklin Corwin, | | 17. Wm. R. Morrison, | |
| 8. Greenbury L. Fort, | | 18. Isaac Clements, | |
| 9. Granville Barrere, | | 19. SAM'L S. MARSHALL. | |
| 10. William H. Ray, | | | |
| **INDIANA.** | | | |
| At Large—G. S. Orth, | | 6. Morton C. Hunter, | |
| Wm. Williams, | | 7. Thomas J. Cason, | |
| 1. WILLIAM S. NIBLACK, | | 8. James N. Tyner, | |
| 2. SIMEON K. WOLFE, | | 9. John F. C. Shanks, | |
| 3. WILLIAM S. HOLMAN, | | 10. Henry B. Saylor, | |
| 4. Jeremiah M. Wilson, | | 11. Jasper Packard. | |
| 5. John Coburn, | | | |
| **IOWA.** | | | |
| 1. George W. McCrary, | | 6. William Loughridge, | |
| 2. Aaron B. Cotton, | | 7. John A. Kasson, | |
| 3. William G. Donnan, | | 8. James W. McDill, | |
| 4. Henry O. Pratt, | | 9. Jackson Orr, | |
| 5. James Wilson, | | | |
| **KANSAS.** | | | |
| At Large—D. P. Lowe, S. A. Cobb, | | William A. Phillips, | |
| **KENTUCKY.** | | | |
| 1. EDWARD CROSSLAND, | | 6. WILLIAM E. ARTHUR, | |
| 2. JOHN Y. BROWN, | | 7. JAMES O. S. KNOTT, | |
| 3. C. W. MILLIKEN, | | 8. M. J. DURHAM, | |
| 4. WILLIAM H. ROGERS, | | 9 HOOKER M. ADAMS, | |
| 5. E. D. STANDIFORD, | | 10. JOHN D. YOUNG. | |
| **LOUISIANA.** | | | |
| At Large—Vacancy, | | 3. Chester B. Darrall, | |
| 1. J. Hale Sypher, | | 4. *George L. Smith, | |
| 2. *Lionel A. Sheldon, | | 5. Frank Morey. | |
| **MAINE.** | | | |
| 1. John H. Rerleigh, | | 4. Samuel F. Hersey, | |
| 2. William P. Frye, | | 5. Eugene Hale. | |
| 3. James G. Blaine, | | | |
| **MARYLAND.** | | | |
| 1. E. K. Wilson, | | 4. Thomas Swann, | |
| 2. Stevenson Archer, | | 5. William Kimmel Albert, | |
| 3. William J. O'Brien, | | 6. Lloyd Lowndes, Jr. | |
| **MASSACHUSETTS.** | | | |
| 1. James Buffinton, | | 7. E. Rockwood Hoar, | |
| 2. Benjamin W. Harris, | | 8. John M. S. Williams, | |
| 3. Henry L. Pierce, | | 9. George F. Hoar, | |
| 4. Samuel Hooper, | | 10. Alvan Crocker, | |
| 5. Daniel W. Gooch, | | 11. Henry L. Dawes, | |
| 6. B. F. Butler, | | | |
| **MICHIGAN.** | | | |
| 1. Moses W. Field, | | 6. Josiah W. Begole, | |
| 2. Henry Waldron, | | 7. Omar D. Conger, | |
| 3. George Willard, | | 8. Nathaniel B. Bradley, | |
| 4. Julius C. Burrows, | | 9. Jay A. Hubbell, | |
| 5. Wm. B. Williams, | | | |
| **MINNESOTA.** | | | |
| 1. Mark H. Dunnell, | | 3. John T. Averill. | |
| 2. Horace B. Strait, | | | |
| **MISSISSIPPI.** | | | |
| 1. LUCIUS Q. C. LAMAR, | | 4. Jason Niles, | |
| 2. Albert R. Howe, | | 5. George C. McKee, | |
| 3. Henry W. Barry, | | 6. John R. Lynch. | |
| **MISSOURI.** | | | |
| 1. Edwin O. Stanhard, | | 8. Abram Comingo, | |
| 2. Erastus Wells, | | 9. Isaac C. Parker, | |
| 3. William H. Stone, | | 10. Ira B. Hyde, | |
| 4. Robert A. Hatcher, | | 11. John R. Clark, Jr. | |
| 5. Richard P. Brand, | | 12. John M. Glover, | |
| 6. Harrison E. Havens, | | 13. Avery H. Buckner. | |
| 7. T. T. Crittenden. | | | |
| **NEBRASKA.** | | | |
| Lorenzo Crounse. | | | |
| **NEVADA.** | | | |
| CHARLES W. KENDALL. | | | |
| **NEW-HAMPSHIRE.** | | | |
| 1. William B. Small, | | 3. Hosea W. Parker. | |
| 2. Austin F. Pike. | | | |
| **NEW JERSEY.** | | | |
| 1. John W. Hazelton, | | 5. W. Walter Phelps, | |
| 2. Samuel A. Dobbins, | | 6. Marcus L. Ward, | |
| 3. Amos Clark, Jr. | | 7. Isaac W. Scudder. | |
| 4. Robert Hamilton. | | | |
| **NEW-YORK.** | | | |
| At large—Lyman Tremain. | | | |
| 1. Henry W. Scudder, | | 17. Robert S. Hale. | |
| 2. J. G. Schumaker, | | 18. W. A. Wheeler. | |
| 3. Stewart L. Woodford, | | 19. H. H. Hathorne. | |
| 4. Philip S. Crooke, | | 20. David Wilmot. | |
| 5. W. H. Roberts. | | 21. Ashton L. Merriam. | |
| 6. SAMUEL S. COX. | | 22. Ellis H. Roberts. | |
| 7. T. J. CHEAMER. | | 23. W. E. Lansing. | |
| 8. John D. Lawson. | | 24. R. Holland Duell. | |
| 9. David B. Mellish. | | 25. C. D. McDougall. | |
| 10. FERNANDO Wood. | | 26. W. H. Lamport. | |
| 11. C. N. Potter. | | 27. Thomas C. Platt. | |
| 12. Charles St. John. | | 28. H. Boardman Smith. | |
| 13. J. O. Whitehouse. | | 29. Freeman Clarke. | |
| 14. D. M. DeWitt. | | 30. George C. Hoskins. | |
| 15. ELK PERRY. | | 31. Lyman K. Bass. | |
| 16. James S. Smart. | | 32. Walter L. Sessions. | |
| **NORTH CAROLINA.** | | | |
| 1. Clinton L. Cobb. | | 5. JAMES M. LEACH. | |
| 2. Charles R. Thomas. | | 6. THOMAS S. ASHE. | |
| 3. ALFRED M. WADDELL. | | 7. WILLIAM M. ROBBINS. | |
| 4. William A. Smith. | | 8. ROBERT B. VANCE. | |
| **OHIO.** | | | |
| 1. MILTON SAYLER. | | 11. Hezekiah S. Bundy. | |
| 2. HENRY B. BANNISO. | | 12. HUGH J. JEWETT. | |
| 3. John Q. Smith. | | 13. MILTON I. SOUTHARD. | |
| 4. Louis B. Ganckel. | | 14. John Beatty. | |
| 5. CHARLES N. LAMSON. | | 15. William P. Sprague. | |
| 6. ISAAC R. SHERWOOD. | | 16. Lorenzo Danforth. | |
| 7. LAWRENCE T. NEAL. | | 17. L. D. Woodworth. | |
| 8. William Lawrence. | | 18. James Monroe. | |
| 9. James W. Robinson. | | 19. James A. Garfield. | |
| 10. Charles Foster. | | 20. Richard C. Parsons. | |
| **OREGON.** | | | |
| JAMES W. NESMITH. | | | |
| **PENNSYLVANIA.** | | | |
| At large—Leonel Todd, G. W. Scofield, | | 12 LAZARUS D. SHOEMAKER 13. Jas. D. Strawbridge, | |
| | | 14. John B. Packer. | |
| 1. SAMUEL J. RANDALL. | | 15. JOHN A. MAGEE. | |
| 2. Charles O'Neill. | | 16. John Cessna. | |
| 3. Leonard Myers. | | 17. R. MILTON SPEER. | |
| 4. William D. Kelley. | | 18. Sobieski Ross. | |
| 5. Alfred C. Harmer. | | 19. Carlton B. Curtis. | |
| 6. James S. Biery. | | 20. Hiram L. Richmond. | |
| 7. Wm. Bingt'n Townsend. | | 21. Alexander W. Taylor. | |
| 8. Heister Clymer. | | 22. James S. Negley. | |
| 9. A. Herr Smith. | | 23. Ebenezer McJunkin. | |
| 10. John W. Killinger. | | 24. William S. Moore. | |
| 11. John B. Storm. | | | |
| **RHODE ISLAND.** | | | |
| 1. Benjamin T. Eames, | | 2 James M. Pendleton. | |
| **SOUTH CAROLINA.** | | | |
| At large, R. H. Cain, | | 3. Robert B. Elliott. | |
| 1. Joseph H. Rainey, | | 4. Alex. S. Wallace. | |
| 2. Alonzo J. Ransier. | | | |
| **TENNESSEE.** | | | |
| At Large—H. Maynard, | | 5. Horace W. Harrison. | |
| 1. Roderick R. Butler | | 6. W. C. Whitthorne. | |
| 2. Jacob M. Thornburg | | 7. John D. C. Atkins, | |
| 3. Wm. Crutchfield. | | 8. David A. Nunn. | |
| 4. John M. Bright. | | 9. Barton W. Mabry. | |
| **TEXAS.** | | | |
| At Large—H. Q. Mills, A. M. Willie, | | 2. Wm. P. McLean. 3. Dr. Wm. C. Gimpings | |
| 1. Wm. S. Herndon, | | 4. John Hancock. | |
| **VERMONT.** | | | |
| 1. Charles W. Willard, | | 3. George W. Hendee. | |
| 2. Luke P. Poland. | | | |
| **VIRGINIA.** | | | |
| 1. James B. Sener, | | 6. ALEXANDER M. DAVIS, | |
| 2. James H. Platt, Jr. | | 7. Thomas Whitehead. | |
| 3. J. Amber Smith, | | 8. John T. Harris, | |
| 4. William H. H. Stowell. | | 9. Robert Johnston. | |
| | | 10. Reese T. Bowen. | |
| **WEST VIRGINIA.** | | | |
| 1. BENJAMIN WILSON, | | 3. FRANK HERFORD. | |
| 2. BENJ. F. MARTIN. | | | |
| **WISCONSIN.** | | | |
| 1. Charles G. Williams, | | 5. CHARLES A. ELDRIDGE. | |
| 2. Gerry W. Hazelton, | | 6. Philetus Sawyer. | |
| 3. J. Allen Barber, | | 7. Jeremiah M. Rusk. | |
| 4. Alex. Mitchell. | | 8. Alexander S. McDill. | |

### PERSONAL.

The next Mayor of Boston solemnized his "silver" wedding last week. Secretary Richardson was not present.

Whittier, the sweet poet of the Humanities, has promised a sort of autobiography to the "Atlantic Monthly."

Senator Logan is said to have lost, by the failure of the Texas and Pacific Construction Company, almost his entire fortune.

"Happy low-heDown," Queen Victoria's daughter Beatrice is said to be very unhappily at home, and frequently goes to bed crying because her ma scolds her.

Three Japanese noblemen have started a bank in London, on the Strand. They speak the English language fluently, and are said to be thorough business men.

It is asserted that General Ryan had made a contract with the Cuban insurgents by the terms of which he was to receive $20,000 in gold if he succeeded in landing his men and arms on Cuban shores.

A Scotchman, named J. K. Campbell, has been discovered at Chelsea, Mass., who has the faculty of seeing ghosts in the daytime and conversing with them. The seer is a common laborer who earns his living by piling lumber on a wharf. He has had conversations with Macaulay, Dickens, Byron, Shakspeare, and others, while engaged at this work, but but one of them has ever offered to help him the lumber or alleviate his condition by any material assistance.

The late Louisiana election for member of Congress from the Shreveport district, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Samuel Peters, resulted in the choice of George L. Smith, the regular Republican candidate, by a large majority.

Thomas Carlyle is engaged in writing a pamphlet on the struggle between the German government and the Pope. Mr. Carlyle has watched that struggle with intense interest, and is more fully acquainted with its incidents and character than most Englishmen.

A Maine man has a table that once belonged to Gen. Washington, a noted fighting man in the early days of the republic. The table was a part of the furniture of Washington's house at Cambridge, now owned by the poet Longfellow, and attempts have been made to get it back to its old place, but the owner is proof against all pecuniary inducements.

### GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Economy prevails in Michigan. The paper mills are suspending for want of the usual supply of rags.

The completion of the Hoosac tunnel is the most considerable triumph in civil engineering on this Continent.

Georgia papers say the bankruptcy of the planters in that vicinity is inevitable, and many are already going down.

Some papers don't know whether they want a war or not, because they don't know what the Administration wants. It is sad!

The Chicago Typographical Union has voted to reduce the rates of composition on the daily papers five cents per thousand ems.

Florida announces that when the supply of invalid visitors is exhausted it can make a handsome living out of its illimitable open lands.

The Boston Woman's Club is, this winter, to give special attention to the subject of "The Home." A series of papers on this topic will be read.

Our countrymen are said to be busy buying up the canes in which the goods were displayed at Vienna and in the exhibition to be held in Philadelphia in 1876.

The cultivation of almonds has been begun in California under favorable auspices. Several almond-eyed Celestials are engaged in the business.

Agassiz says now that it is a potato diet that causes weakening of the brain. Let us hear from the Bourbon editors. They ought to know what they eat.

To-day the crews of the various life-saving stations on the Eastern coast will go into their winter quarters. This service is now very thoroughly organized.

Arrangements are being made for a football match between an eleven of Yale students and eleven assistants of Eton, England, who are now in New York.

Sweet are the uses of adversity. Iowa City couldn't support its public library, which was sold to pay up its liabilities. But they now propose to solace themselves with a permanent theater.

Within the past twenty years the rate per ton per mile charged by railway companies for freight has declined fifty per cent., being generally but about one-half of what it was originally.

The tobacco trade has probably gone through the late financial panic unscathed to a greater extent than any other special business, and appears to be now in comparatively a most healthy condition.

Massachusetts pays to the internal revenue, as a tax on spirituous liquors, $1,474,000. Michigan, with about the same population, pays $293,000. Massachusetts has a prohibitory liquor law, and Michigan has not.

Cincinnati announces that she has made good her boast that she would open the finest library rooms in this country. The building is a palace of marble, iron, and glass, and costs the city $450,000. It will be formally opened on Thursday.

John Bright explains that by "Free—Land" he means that the "great natural forces of accumulation and dispersion shall have free play in regard to land as they have with regard to ships and affares and machinery and stock in trade and money."

It is manifest that the days of the buffalo are numbered. The slaughter has been immense since railroads have crossed the plains. Herds of cattle greater or less in numbers are already established at many points on the line of the Kansas Pacific road.

The financial epidemic has struck Penn. The harbors are deserted, the guano business is flat, exchange is not to be had on any terms, and the government has forbidden the exportation of specie. Several of the leading guano dealers and bankers have gone under.

The figures at the salt office in Syracuse New York show that there has been a falling off in the amount manufactured this year as compared with last. This is attributed in part to the flood of last spring, when a large amount of salt water was carried off, covers damaged, etc.

A curious railroad collision occurred near Savannah, Ga., a few days ago. A strong gale of wind set some freight cars in motion which were standing at a station. They came in collision with a morning train, injuring a number of persons and creating considerable damage.

The English mind is greatly disturbed to know why Quakerism, which has stood the test over 200 years, from the days of George Fox, and encountered as much persecution as any system of similar age, is beginning to succumb to the influences of peace and prosperity.

A religious weekly publishes the following new genealogical table: "The fish begat the reptile, and the reptile begat a marsupial animal, and the marsupial animal begat the insectivorous, and the insectivorous begat the gorilla, and the gorilla begat the ape, and the ape begat Darwin."

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1873, the exports of domestic leaf tobacco from all American ports aggregated in value $24,680,135, against $26,126,166 for the previous fiscal year, showing a loss of about $1,000,000. The loss is due in most part to the depressing effect of advanced shipping rates and large home production.

During the twelve months ending with October the value of wheat which left San Francisco mainly for England, was, in round numbers, twenty millions of dollars, quite equal to, if not exceeding the value of gold raised in the State in the same period of time. This vast trade, grown up since 1868, when it commenced, attracts the enterprising, and draws largely upon local capital for its conduct.

### STATE NEWS.

A new hog disease has broken out in the vicinity of the Tioga, Montgomery county.

The Harrisburg car shops will resume work on the 1st of January next with a full force of workmen.

Volney Bell, of Reading, died suddenly on the 25th inst., of apoplexy. He was twenty-eight years of age.

Donaldson, the "Graphic" balloonatic, now secures the wherewith to make the pot boil, by playing in pantomime in Reading.

Mr. Augustus E. Stedge, aged sixty two years, of Rockdale, Jefferson county, fell dead in his wagon, recently, while driving with his family.

Iron ore of an apparently superior quality has been found in considerable quantities on the farm of Mrs. M. M. Kiefer, near Mauchunny.

Samuel Bechtel and George K. Igler, of Washington Square, Dauphin county, have been arrested for counterfeiting nickle five cent pieces.

An eight foot vein of iron ore has been discovered in the river bank at Queen's Run, Clinton county. It has not yet been scientifically tested.

John Pearl, aged fifteen years, died in Tamaqua, Schuylkill county, a few days ago, of lockjaw caused by running a splinter in his hand.

A colored girl, daughter of Reuben Jackson, near Nine Points, Bart township, Lancaster county, was frozen to death on Thursday night of last week.

Auditor General Allen has donated

## FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, December 1, 1873.

The following circular issued by one of the banks has been handed us:

1. Hereafter no checks will be received by this bank in payment of notes or drafts held for collection, unless said checks are drawn upon a bank belonging to the Clearing-House Association of banks, and unless the check so tendered in payment shall be duly certified by said bank.

2. Checks on banks will only be received on deposits at the risk of the depositor, until payment of same shall have been obtained through the Clearing-House.

3. Foreign checks, except drafts on New York and Philadelphia, will only be received for collection at the risk and cost of the depositor.

To the second and third of these propositions, there can be no objection, as they are constantly necessary for the safety of the interest of all parties concerned. The courts have long since decided that banks are using due diligence in sending checks, recorded on deposit, through the Clearing House, subject to the usual report.

The third proposition is virtually the same as the argument which we published a few days since, and which goes into effect to-day.

As to the first propotition, it is suggested to us as calling very forcibly to mind the resolution of the Later-day Saints on taking possession of Utah, which ran about as follows:

*Resolved*—1. "That this territory belongs to the saints of the Lord."

*Resolved*—2. "That we are the saints of the Lord."

There are about one hundred banks, bankers and banking institutions in this city that settle their checks through the medium of the Clearing House. Of these fifteen compose the Clearing House proper; the balance settling through the medium of those directly represented. The fifteen above mentioned are all National Banks, with the exception of the Bank of Pittsburgh and N. Holmes & Sons, so that it seems a large assumption to say that the certifications of the clearing house banks are worthy of confidence and that the certifications of the outside banks are equally unworthy, for such is the logical conclusion of this action; if such is not intended why not display sufficient moral courage to decline the certifications of weak institutions and accept those of the banks known to be in good standing. The declining, by some of the clearing house banks, to accept the certifications of such institutions as the Allegheny Savings Bank, the Port Pitt Banking Company, or the Manufacturers' Savings Bank, would only be amusing, were it not that the stigma of unworthiness attaches to this action."

The presumption, to so judge, is equalled by a case which occurred a few days since, in which one of the National Banks declined the certified check of N. Holmes & Sons, a banking firm which could place the National in question on its list of depositors, without materially increasing its already large business.

The fact that the outside banks have been placed in this position, suggest the propriety of their organizing a clearing house for their own benefit, and as they largely preponderate in both numbers and aggregate business over the present clearing house organization, the new association would certainly be a success.

From the *Mining Journal* we report the following report of the shipments of iron from the Lake superior region.

Since our last there has been but little change in the business aspects of the Lake Superior iron region. The shipping business for the season may be considered virtually closed, and our tables elsewhere show an increase, over last year, of about 120,000 tons of iron and the falling off in the production of pig iron about five thousand tons. These estimates being made up from figures obtained at the shipping offices, do not give the amounts accurately, nor the product, as each mine and furnace has more or less product on hand, and more or less has been shipped, which we cannot ascertain until the business year is closed up.

The total amount of iron we shipped from Marquette is 525,264 tons, pig iron 25,997 tons.

The shipments from Escanaba to date are: Iron ore 479,712 tons, pig iron 9,248 tons.

Robinson Brothers, bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active stocks on the Philadelphia Board:

| | |
|---|---|
| Pennsylvania Railroad | $ 44¼ |
| " scrip | 94½ |
| Reading | 40⅞ |
| United Companies | 1 15 |
| Oil Creek | 16 |
| Allegheny Valley Railroad | 88 |
| Central Transportation | 39 |
| Empire " | 50 |
| Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis | 65 |

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange to-day, furnished by the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street:

| December 1, 1873. | 10:00 A.M. | 11:00 A.M. | 12:00 M. | 1:00 P.M. | 2:00 P.M. | 3:00 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gold | 108⅛ | 108⅛ | 108⅛ | 108 | 108⅛ | 108⅛ |
| Carton | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Western Union Telegr'h | 67⅛ | 66⅝ | 66⅝ | 66¾ | 66⅝ | 26⅛ |
| Quicksilver | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Pacific Mail | 32⅜ | 32½ | 32 | 32 | .... | .... |
| Adams Express | .... | .... | .... | 92 | .... | .... |
| Wells-Fargo Express | .... | .... | .... | 64 | .... | .... |
| American Express | .... | .... | .... | 57 | .... | .... |
| United States Express | .... | .... | .... | 60½ | .... | .... |
| New York Central | 91⅜ | 91⅜ | 91⅜ | 91⅜ | .... | .... |
| Erie | 47 | 46½ | 46½ | 46 | 46¼ | .... |
| Michigan Central | .... | .... | .... | 94 | .... | .... |
| Michigan Southern | 71⅛ | 71⅛ | 71⅛ | 71⅛ | 71⅛ | .... |
| Illinois Central | .... | .... | .... | 120 | .... | .... |
| Cleveland & Pittsburgh | .... | .... | .... | 90 | .... | .... |
| Chicago & Northwestern | 46¾ | 47¾ | 47¾ | 47 | 47⅝ | 48⅜ |
| Do preferred | .... | .... | .... | 69 | 69 | .... |
| Rock Island | .... | 92 | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | .... |
| St. Paul | .... | 35⅝ | 35⅝ | 35⅝ | 35⅝ | .... |
| Do preferred | .... | 58⅝ | 58⅝ | 58⅝ | 58⅝ | .... |
| Wabash | .... | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 |
| Fort Wayne | .... | 88 | 88 | 88 | .... | .... |
| Ohio and Mississippi | .... | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | .... | .... |
| Union Pacific | .... | 25 | 25⅜ | 25 | 25⅜ | 26 |
| Chicago and Alton | .... | .... | .... | 93 | .... | .... |
| Boston, Hartford and Erie | .... | 116 | .... | 116 | .... | .... |
| Hudson | .... | .... | .... | 100 | .... | .... |

—The following are the quotations for government and State bonds received by wire from New York to-day:

| GOVERNMENTS. | Morn. | Noon. | Even'g. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1881, coupons | 116 | 116 | 116 |
| 5-20s, 1862 | 110 | 110½ | 110½ |
| 5-20s, 1864 | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| 5-20s, 1865 | 110¾ | 111 | 111¼ |
| 5-20s, new | 114½ | 114½ | 115¼ |
| 5-20s, 1867 | 115 | 115 | 115¾ |
| 5-20s, 1868 | 114¾ | 114¾ | 115 |
| 10-40s | 107¼ | 108 | 108⅛ |
| 10-40s, coupons | 107¾ | 108¾ | 108⅝ |
| Currency 6s | 107¾ | 108 | 108¾ |
| New 5s | 102½ | 103 | 103¼ |
| STATE BONDS. | | | |
| Tennessees | — | 72¾ | 72¾ |
| Tennessees, new | — | 73⅛ | 73⅛ |
| South Carolinas, July | — | 9 | 9 |
| Missouri 6s | — | 89¾ | 89¾ |

## PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, December 1, 1873.

The receipts by river and rail since Saturday indicate the following as the supply of the leading commodities for this market:

| | |
|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 426 |
| Wheat, sacks | 1,200 |
| Corn, " | 1,000 |
| Barley, sacks | 111 |
| Rye, sacks | 110 |
| Apples, bbls | 141 |
| Corn, " | 1,000 |
| Oats, sacks | 2,222 |
| Butter, pkgs | 42 |

It will thus be seen that the receipts are not so heavy as is usual at this season of the year, not by to-morrow the receipts will be largely increased.

To-day being Monday, the market generally ruled quiet, not an increased trade is anticipated by the end of the week. The prices will be steady and disposable for out-door business, which only added another draw-back to the market.

The following will indicate the state of the market in detail, together with the wholesale prices, from store:

ASHES—The condition continues moderate, and with a fair demand with no fair demand prices are steady at $5@5 50 for pots, and $6@6 50 for pearls for fair to good by the barrel.

APPLE BUTTER—Ten cases of this kind are on sale, the hand sapolio meeting with good sales everywhere. By the case of 4 dozen we can quote it at $6, and for the hand sapolio, $3 ₱ case.

SOAP—Country soap is in good supply, and dealers are holding it at 8@8½ ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Market very quiet at 6¾@7c ₱ lb.

VINEGAR—Choice cider vinegar can be quoted at 12@18c ₱ gallon; white wine, 35c ₱ gallon and charge for packages.

SEEDS—The market was devoid of animation. Flax seed was held at $1 85@1 90. There was no demand for timothy or clover.

WHISKY—A shade higher, with sales of high wines at 90@97c.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH,

### Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, December 1, 1873.—Flour—steady and in moderate demand at $6 60@6 90.

WHEAT—Demand fair and prices advanced; No. 1 spring, $1 10@1 10¾; No. 2 $1 08 cash, $1 07¾ seller, December; No. 3, 96c; rejected $1 04@1 01.

BARLEY—Active and prices advanced; fall No. 2 $1 04@1 05; No. 3 $1 01@1 03.

CORN—Demand active and prices advanced; No. 2 mixed 47c, cash or December; 41¾c January; rejected 40@45c.

OATS—Demand good at full prices; No 2 34¾@34¾c; Cash, 36c, seller January.

RYE—Scarce, dull and prices lower; No. 1, 70a71c.

PORK—Demand active and prices advanced; $15 25, cash or December.

LARD—Demand fair; market firm at 7¾c spot; 8c seller February.

BULK MEATS—Dull and prices lower ¼c; boxed shoulders 5c; loose short rib middles partly cured 6¾@6¾c.

DRESSED HOGS—Scarce at $4 80@5 00.

WHISKY—Quiet and weak at 90c.

### New York Market.

NEW YORK, December 1.—Cotton in limited demand at 18¾c. Flour in moderate demand. Superfine Western and State $6 00@6 90, common to good $7 10@7 50, extra $7 55@8 00, Western $7 10@8 00, Southern $7 10@8 00. Canada dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Rye scarce and firm at $1 15. Barley and malt quiet and unchanged. Corn dull; receipts 10,000 bush; new mixed Western afloat 76c; store 67c. Oats active and firmer; western mixed afloat 56¾@57c; store 56c. Eggs from 29@30c. Hay and hops quiet. Coffee dull at 20¾@21c. Molasses and rice quiet. Crude Petroleum 9c; refined 18¾@18¾c. Pork firmer at $15 for extra; $12 for prime. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut Meats—Shoulders, March, 5¾; Middles quiet and steady; long clear 7¾c. Lard steady at 8¾c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

### New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, December 1.—Flour quiet and firm; stock 46,000 barrels. Corn—Prime white 58@59c; mixed 57c; white, 58c. Oats—Prime 47@48c; mixed 46c; white, 48@49c. Hay dull at 85c. Pork firmer at $14 25. Dry salt meats scarce; shoulders 5¾c. Bacon quiet at 6½@6¾c. Sugars dull and unchanged. Lard—Choice refined scarce; tierce 8¾c; keg 9¾c. Sugar dull and unchanged; common 6¾@7c; good common 6¾c; fair to fully fair 7¾c; prime to choice 8@8¼c. Molasses active and firmer; common 58; fair to choice 60c; prime to choice 65c. Whiskey quiet. Louisiana 92c cash. Cincinnati $1 02. Coffee dull at 21¾@23¾c. Corn meal dull at $3 20.

### Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, December 1.—Cotton quiet at 15½c. Flour firm at $5 80@6 00. Corn dull at 59@62c. Rye firm at 95c. Oats firm at 35@36c. Hay firm at $1 30@1 40. Pork quiet, held at $14. Lard closes firmer; kettle 8c for the steam at 7½c; sales Rockcastle at 8@8½c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders at 5¾c; clear rib 6¾c; clear 7c. Bacon quiet; shoulders 6c; sides 8c; clear rib 7½; clear 8c. Hogs very quiet at $4 75@4 90.

### Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, December 1.—Flour—Market quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No. 1, December, $1 07½; No. 2, 94c. Corn—Dull and lower; No. 2, 34½c. Corn—Demand fair and market firm; No. 2, 49½c. Rye steady and in moderate demand; No. 1, 90c. Barley—Demand fair and market firm; No. 1, $1 41.

### Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, December 1.—Flour less active and unchanged. Wheat firm; choice amber $1 81 a $2. Corn quiet at 68@70c. Oats very active and unchanged, eye unchanged. Provisions quiet; Pork $14 50@15; Bacon, shoulders and clear rib sides 7¾@7¾c; hard 8 at 8½c; b. ter strong. Whiskey dull and lower at 90¾c.

### Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, December 1.—Flour—Demand fair and market firm. Wheat—Demand fair and market firm; amber Michigan, cash, $1 45¾@1 47; seller January, $1 50; No. 1 red cash, $1 40; seller December, $1 40; No. 2 do cash, $1 36; seller December 31c. Oats quiet at 40¾c.

### Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, December 1.—Flour has an advancing tendency; superfine, $5 00@5 25. Wheat; red cash, $1 04@1 06; No. 1 spring $1 44@1 46. Corn in fair demand; yellow, 74c; mixed, 73½c. Oats; white, 50c. Whisky, 91c. Crude petroleum, 10¼c; refined, 18¾c. Whisky steady at 95c.

### Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, December 1.—Cotton dull and declined to 18¾@18¾c. Flour quiet at $6 25@6 50. Wheat quiet at $1 30@1 40. Corn, 60@65c. Lard, 8½c. Bulk meats active; shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 7c; clear, 7½c. Whisky quiet and weak at 90c.

### Pork Packing in the West.

The following statement of packing to the 1st inst., was compiled by Secretary Howard, of the Chicago Pork Packing and Provision Dealers' Association:

| | To date, 1873. | To date, 1872. | Aggregate, 1872-73. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago, Ills | 300,000 | 390,000 | 690,000 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 120,000 | 100,000 | 626,300 |
| Leavenworth, Kan | 40,000 | 25,000 | 102,344 |
| St. Louis, Mo | 52,500 | 90,915 | 238,000 |
| Milwaukee, Wis | 63,510 | 55,000 | 305,500 |
| Indianapolis, Ind | 75,000 | 75,000 | 180,317 |
| Peoria, Ills | 2,000 | 12,000 | 104,150 |
| Des Moines, Iowa | 4,000 | 6,000 | 53,500 |
| Sabula, Iowa | 5,000 | | 25,000 |
| Sioux City, Iowa | 4,000 | | 7,000 |
| Keokuk, Iowa | 20,000 | | 90,384 |
| Columbus, Ind | 9,564 | | 31,248 |
| Lawrenceburg, Ind | 5,000 | | 15,000 |
| Burlington, Iowa | 8,000 | | 15,400 |
| Dubuque, Iowa | 12,000 | | 39,000 |
| Richmond, Ind | 11,000 | | 37,000 |
| Lafayette, Ind | 500 | | 25,000 |
| Depth, Ind | 3,500 | | 16,500 |
| Miscellaneous | | | |

The returns indicate more packing than generally expected at the country points, especially in Iowa and Indiana.

### New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, December 1.—Petroleum—Refined has ruled a trifle firmer, and crude and naptha steady, with a moderate business. The sales comprise 7,000 bbls refined, for prompt delivery, at 18¾@18¾ cents; 2,000 do, (high test), 14½c; 6,000 do, ordinary test for January; 5,000 do, each for February and March, 14c; 2,500 do, crude, in bulk, prompt delivery, 8c; 2,000 do, for December, 8c; and 5,000 do, for January, 8c. Refined, in cases, may be quoted 18@20 cents, naptha at 19c, and crude naptha as to gravity. At Philadelphia, we hear 7,000 bbls refined, for prompt delivery, at 18 cents. The creek markets continue unsettled, closing 60@90 cents at Oil City, 90c at Petroleum, 50c at Titusville, and 60 at Parker's Landing and Rouseville.

EXPORTS since Jan. 1 ..... 1872 ..... 1873
From New York ..... gals. 132,994,500 ..... $2,170,230
Other ports ..... 56,008,580 ..... 56,055,880
Total ..... gals. 216,196,378 ..... 188,999,150
Same time 1871 ..... gals. 144,166,220 ..... 128,119,140
Same time 1870 ..... 128,119,140

### Philadelphia Iron Market.

November 28.—Iron—Pig iron is exceedingly dimcult of sale. Small sales of No. 1 foundry at $25; No. 2 do. at $22@23; White and Mottled at $20@21; and Gray Forge at $18@20.

MANUFACTURERS' IRON—Bar sells at 3½c ₱ lb. Nail plate is nominal at $4 5@4 6 ₱ keg.

OLD METALS—Are neglected. We quote: Brass, light..... 10@11c; Copper, heavy..... 24@25c; Copper, light..... 17@17½c; Lead..... 4½@5c; Pewter, hard..... 30@35c; Tin plate scrap..... 7½@7¾c.

CHEMICALS AND CHAINS—Are unchanged from the former at 9c. and the latter, 1¼ inch and above at 6½ cents.—*Price Current.*

### Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, December 1.—Beef cattle in fair demand; sales 2,200 head at $@5 50@7 for extra Pennsylvania and western steers; $ 50@6 for fair to good; $4@5 for common.

Sheep—In fair demand and prices advanced; sales 9,000 at $4 75@6.

Hogs—Higher at $6,50@7.

## New York Finance and Trade.

**Gold Closed at 108⅞.**

NEW YORK, December 1.

MONEY.

Money active at 7 per cent. gold to 1-16 premium, closing at 7 per cent. gold.

STERLING

firm at 108 for 60 days, and 109 for sight.

GOLD

closed at 108¾, which was the ruling price of the day. Carrying rates, 7al-32. Clearings $46,000,000. Treasury disbursement, $210,000. Customs receipts, $287,000.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds ruled strong at the subjoined quotations:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. coupons, 1881 | 116 | 5-20's, '67 | 115⅛ |
| 5-20's, '62 | 110¾ | 5-20's, '68 | 115 |
| 5-20's, '64 | 111 | New 5's | 9¼ |
| 5-20's, '65 | 115¾ | 10-40's | 108⅝ |
| 6-20's, '67, new | 115⅞ | Currency 6's, ex. int. | 8½ |

STATE BONDS.

State bonds were quiet, the following being the nominal quotations:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bankers' bills | 84 | Virginia, new | 40 |
| Missouri | 89¾ | Virginia, old | 34 |
| Tennessee, old | 72½ | North Carolina, old | 22½ |
| Tennessee, new | 72 | North Carolina, new | 14 |

THE UNION TRUST.

The Union Trust Company kept open until after business hours, and paid all demands, aggregating $1,124,000. The company is said to in a position to pay everything it owes in cash.

STOCKS.

Stocks were weak the greater portion of the day but closed firm with a quarter recovery from the early decline of ⅜@1¾. The principal dealings were in Western Union, Lake Shore, New York Central, Rock Island, Wabash, Pacific Mail, and St. Paul.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canton | 55 | St. Paul | 35½ |
| W. U. Tel | 67⅛ | Do preferred | 59 |
| Quicksilver | 19 | Wabash | 47 |
| Adams Express Co | 64½ | Do preferred | 68 |
| Wells, Fargo & Co | 64 | Fort Wayne | 88 |
| American Express | 56 | Terre Haute | 4½ |
| U. S. Express | 69½ | Do preferred | 23 |
| Pacific Mail | 32⅜ | Chicago & Alton | 93½ |
| N. J. Central | 91½ | Do preferred | 95¾ |
| Erie | 46¾ | Ohio & Mississippi | 26⅜ |
| Erie preferred | 83⅜ | Cleve., Col. & Cin | 20 |
| Harlem | 114⅜ | Burlington & Quincy | 92 |
| Harlem, preferred | 118 | Lake Shore | 72 |
| Michigan Central | 78 | Panama | 93 |
| Pittsburg F. W. & C | 89 | Illinois Central | 97 |
| N. W. C | 88⅜ | Union Pacific | 92 |
| Do preferred | 70 | Central Pacific | 92 |
| Rock Island | 93¾ | Union | 79 |
| N. J. Central | 95 | Hartford & Erie | 11½ |
| | | Del. Lack | 93¾ |

### OCEAN STEAMERS.

**Date of Departure from New York.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abyssinia | December 3 | Liverpool. |
| Nevada | December 3 | Liverpool. |
| Olympia | December 3 | Liverpool. |
| Bremen | December 3 | Bremen. |
| Frisia | December 3 | Hamburg |
| Marathon | December 6 | Liverpool. |
| City of Montreal | December 6 | Liverpool. |
| Java | December 6 | Liverpool. |
| Victoria | December 6 | Liverpool. |
| Egypt | December 9 | Liverpool. |
| Goethe | December 9 | Hamburg. |
| Algeria | December 10 | Liverpool. |
| Manhattan | December 10 | Bristol. |
| Macedonia | December 10 | Glasgow. |
| Lady Lovell | December 10 | Bristol. |
| City of London | December 11 | Liverpool. |
| Westphalia | December 11 | Hamburg. |
| Germania | December 11 | Liverpool. |
| City of Brussels | December 13 | Liverpool. |
| Republic | December 13 | Liverpool. |
| Virginia | December 13 | Glasgow. |
| Perereire | December 13 | France. |
| Greece | December 13 | Liverpool. |
| Delta | December 13 | Bristol. |
| Elysia | December 15 | Glasgow. |
| Russia | December 17 | Liverpool. |
| Wyoming | December 17 | Liverpool. |
| Canada | December 18 | Glasgow. |
| Tharunglia | December 18 | Hamburg. |
| Hecla | December 20 | Liverpool. |
| City of New York | December 20 | Liverpool. |
| Adriatic | December 20 | Liverpool. |
| Spain | December 20 | Liverpool. |
| Abgila | December 20 | Glasgow. |
| Java | December 24 | Liverpool. |
| Idaho | December 24 | Liverpool. |
| Trinacria | December 24 | Glasgow. |
| Great Western | December 25 | Liverpool. |
| Pommerania | December 25 | Hamburg. |
| Parthia | December 27 | Liverpool. |
| City of Paris | December 27 | Liverpool. |
| Georgia | December 27 | Liverpool. |
| Europe | December 27 | Liverpool. |
| Baltic | December 31 | Liverpool. |
| California | December 31 | Glasgow. |
| Minnesota | December 31 | Liverpool. |

FROM BALTIMORE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Baltimore | December 6 | Bremen. |
| Caspian | December 10 | Liverpool. |
| Canadian | December 24 | Liverpool. |

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Kenilworth | December 4 | Liverpool. |
| Neuderland | December 6 | Antwerp. |
| Ohio | December 13 | Liverpool. |
| Vanderland | December 22 | Antwerp. |
| Pennsylvania | December 25 | Liverpool. |

## RIVER TELEGRAMS.

**Greensboro.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., December 1, 1873.

River stationary, with five feet of water in the channel. Weather—raining at 6 P. M.

**Wheeling, W. Va.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., December 1, 1873.

River nine feet three inches and falling. Departed—Express, for Parkersburg, 11 A. M.; R. W. Sellinger, for Cincinnati, 3 P. M. Arrived—Andes, 5 P. M. Raining lightly but steadily since 10 A. M.

**Brownsville.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., December 1, 1873.

River stationary with about seven feet. Raining. Thermometer thirty-four at 6 P. M.

## RIVER NEWS.

### ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

**Arrived.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| E. Bennett | Carmack | Geneva. |
| Geneva | Phillips | Geneva. |
| West Virginia | Donaldson | Geneva. |
| Elizabeth | Hongston | Elizabeth. |
| Exchange | Shuman | Cincinnati. |

**Departed.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| E. Bennett | Carmack | Geneva. |
| Elizabeth | Hongston | Elizabeth. |
| Ector | R. H. Abrams | Geneva. |

MONONGAHELA six feet nine inches and falling.

**Boats Departing this Day.**

Geneva ..... West Virginia, Donaldson, 6 A. M.
Zanesville ..... Carrie Brooks, Darlington, 4 P. M.

The marks last evening indicated six feet nine inches and falling slowly. The weather was very disagreeable during the day. We had rain most of the time. Another rise in the river is not far distant.

THE fine passenger steamer, Andes, Captain Mollinar, takes her departure this day from Belmont for the arrival of the 1:28 P. M. train from this city.

THE steamer Messenger, Capt. M. A. Cox, left St. Louis for this port on Saturday.

THE steamer Granite State, Captain Kerr, left Portsmouth yesterday, for this city. She leaves here on Friday.

WE are indebted to the officers of the steamer Carrie Brooks, for a manifest.

THE fine steamer Carrie Brooks, Captain H. Darlington, takes her departure this day, at 4 P. M., for Marietta and Zanesville. A good boat, in charge of careful and attentive officers. The clerks are Messrs. Bonhenard and Pitman.

THE new steamer "Shippers' Own," Captain Rymans, is receiving for Evansville, Clarksville and Nashville, and will be the first boat out.

THE steamer West Virginia, Captain Donaldson, takes her departure this day, at 6 A. M., for Brownsville and Geneva.

THE steamer Esperanza is loading at St. Louis for New Orleans.

CAPTAIN JUDD WEST was injured at Cairo by falling into a barge.

THE towboat Pierpont has arrived at Cincinnati with three barges of cannel coal.

THE towboat Brilliant has arrived at Cincinnati with three barges of Pomeroy coal.

THE steamer Exchange, Capt. Shuman, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville.

THE steamer Lady Lee is laid up at Alexandria, waiting for water to reach Shreveport.

COL. MERRILL and Capt. G. J. Grammer left Evansville on a trip of observation down the river.

THE steamer Belle of Texas, Capt. Woodburn, is running from New Orleans to Little Rock, Arkansas.

JOHN BELL, steward of the R. E. Lee, was engaged at one time to fill a similar occupation on the Virginia, but luckily backed out.

THE New Orleans *Picayune* of Sunday says: The Little Consular received yesterday from Cairo river, with a tow of flatboats having on board 25,000 barrels of potatoes and flour.

THERE is a steamboatman in Vicksburg who thinks the Ajax or Jo. Co. A bois de Wood, either one, can beat the time of the Lee and Natchez, and he is willing to bet that the Katie is faster than either of them.

A TELEGRAM from Bayou Sara, from Captain W. T. Boardman, states that the deflection placed on the Carrie A. Thorn is working to a charm, the construction is excellent, and draft splendid, and will fully save twenty per cent. of fuel.

THE St. Louis "Democrat" says: Of Iron Mountain ore not more than 2,000 tons will go on steamers and barges during the balance of the season.

THE Sunshine Sue worked Big Bayou to get the John Kilgour off the bar at the head of Ship Island.

THE Cundinamarca left New Orleans on the 19th inst., for Magdalena river, South America. The hull of the two-Scott American steamer Thomas Dumont, were still on the barge Armadillo, and were to be loaded into a vessel to sail for Australia. She is Colombia, South America, of the close of this week.

SENSIBLE.—The St. Louis *Globe* says: Creditors of steamers should be as lenient as possible, they have had a hard time for the last three years, and several thing have paid up better than any branch of business. Most of the steamers owned in our cities in comparison to her value are really nothing, and with one or two good trips would entirely clear herself of debt. Creditors cannot be fairer than to give Captain Creed a little grace and all will be right.

THE Hannibal, (Mo.) *Courier* says: A most remarkable and unaccountable fall has taken place in the river just now, the water having fallen five inches in the last twenty-four hours, and is still receding. The water is now only one foot eleven inches above low water mark. Mr. Owen, gin-ginger at the bridge, who has been on the river for the past twenty years, says he has never known such a sudden and rapid fall at this season of the year. The boats will find it difficult after this to "make the riffles."

ST. LOUIS.—Saturday's *Globe* on the situation: The river continues falling rapidly and the Southern-bound boats are meeting with a great deal of trouble before Cairo. Four and a half feet are reported at the Barracks yesterday. Navigation on all the upper rivers has closed for the season, with the exception of the Mississippi, where there is some boat running. The weather yesterday opened clear and very cold and continued so throughout the day. Business was decidedly active for the only boats receiving Sought. The Memphis Packet Company had a rush throughout the day, as it was the last day for close of navigation. Freights firm and rates will be advanced to-day.

THE Vicksburg "Herald" says: "Deputy United States Marshal Gattey called on us yesterday, to say that in our mention of his visit to the steamer Wm. J. Lewis on Saturday last, for the purpose of serving a warrant from the Commissioner for the arrest of the bar keeper, Swearingen, he was not posted up. The bar-keeper gave his name as Swearingen, and it was so inserted in the warrant. When the Marshal went back to the boat the bar-keeper denied him behind the bar, and when he read him the warrant, the bar keeper, John Smith so-called, said: "Well, what are you going to do about it?" We suppose I shall have to take you up before the Commissioner," replied the Marshal. "No you won't," said Mr. Smith, reaching his hand under the counter for a pistol, seeing which movement the Marshal drew his revolver, and snapped it twice in Mr. Smith's face. About this time, says the Marshal, "I looked around and found a crowd of about fifty men, some of them armed. They told me to 'git,' and you bet I got." He says he had arrested Capt. Cannon a little while before for violation of the internal revenue laws, and, as an officer was attending to the discharge of his duty.

The St. Louis *Globe* puts the bridge question plainly: "The bridge is no obstruction to commerce on the Mississippi, yet the building of the western pier has caused the filling up of the harbor to the extent of there being but four and a half feet of water outside of the wharfboat foot of Market street. This will necessitate the building out of the wharf at least eighty feet, to allow steamers to lain here. Will this pay?

There is no foundation for the report that the cotton shipped from Memphis on the barge Belle of Alton was not signed per bills of lading correct, and that the Henry Ames will be held for the amount of loss. This report may do incalculable injury to owners of steamers some harm for a short time, but the whole matter is too thin.

The R. N. Line steamer Davenport will be taken out on the Carondelet ways to-day for thorough repairs.

Captain John N. Bollinger has contracted with the Quartermaster General United States to transport all the war material now at the Arsenal to Pensacola, Fla., and it has got to be done quickly. This includes all the cannon, shot, shell and fixed ammunition now on hand. This, as a matter of course, has no bearing on a war with Cuba.

### PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE [PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,]
MONDAY, December 1, 1873.

REMARKS.—The market was dull and prices have further declined, and sales were made at certain points in the oil regions at extremely low prices. All things taken into consideration, we have never noticed the market so completely demoralized. Below will be found all the information we could ascertain on the subject:

CRUDE

Oil very dull, with offers to sell at 2½@2½c, the lowest point reached for a long time. The following sales were made at

PARKER'S:

500 bbls Union pipe..... 8½c
1,000 bbls United pipe..... 7½c
For prices at other points in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

We have nothing new to note. Buyers are very shy, whilst holders are not forcing sales; We quote nominally at 19¾@19¾c—you can take your choice. Philadelphia, spot, 19c; December, 19c; January, 19c; February and March, 18¾c. New York, spot, held at 18¾@19c; nothing doing.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, December 1.—The market to-day was extremely dull. Very little oil offering. Sales upper road, 1,500 bbls, spot, 2½c; 500 spot, 2½c; 1,000 spot, 95c; Parker's 500 Union 80c, 1,000 United 70c.

PARKER'S, 10 A. M., December 1.—River two feet, falling slowly.

OIL CITY, 11 A. M., December 1.—Market unchanged at 8c.

PARKER'S, 11 A. M., December 1.—Market quiet as yet, 70c to 72c for United, and 80@82½c for Union.

TITUSVILLE, 11:30 A. M., December 1.—Market weaker, 65c bid at wells.

TITUSVILLE, 3 P. M., December 1.—Market quiet and steady at 95 to 97½c.

NEW YORK, 12 M., December 1.—Crude 8@8¼c; refined 18¾@18¾c; not much doing.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, December 1.—The *Herald* says the market on Saturday was quiet and unchanged. On upper road the market ranged at 92½@97½c, closing weak at 95c. Oil City quoted at 90c. Parker's Landing was extremely dull, nothing doing. Home refined market 2½c in bulk, 19½c in bbls.; 1,000 bbls upper road, spot..... 92½
500 bbls upper road, spot..... 95
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot..... 95
500 bbls Parker's Union pipe..... 80
1,000 bbls Parker's United pipe..... 70

NEW YORK, December 1.—Closing Saturday market firm at 8c. for immediate; 8c. for buyer of next; 8c bid for January; 8¼c. bid for February; refined, 13¾c. bid for spot and month; cases 18¾@19¾c; naphtha 8¾c.; Pipers quiet; crude nominally at 13¾@c.; Tidioute, dull and quiet, 8c.

PHILADELPHIA, December 1.—Market very dull; nothing doing, 90@92c.

TITUSVILLE, December 1.—Market quiet and unchanged; spot, 97½@98c.

OIL CITY, December 1.—Market quiet, 95@95½; nothing doing

PARKER'S, December 1.—Market quiet and dull; quoted at 75@80c.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 1.—Market steady; 8@ 13c asked; crude, 9¾c; cases, 18c.; sales none; futures, January, 18c; February, 18¾c.; March, 18¾c.

FRIDAY'S Cincinnati "Gazette" says: The Hyena arrived from Pittsburgh yesterday morning. Having made the trip down in 36 hours, with a fuel boat in tow. She returned with a tow of empty barges, Florida, George Moore and — Wilson.

[The Memphis "Avalanche," of Wednesday, says: "The total stock of coal now here is 1,4000,000 bushels, of which 500,000 is in city yards and 900,000 afloat. During the late rise in the river, the following tow boats with coal passed this port for points below: Ed. Lake, 10 barges; Ed. Lake, 15 barges and tow barge for Bayou Sara and New Orleans; Joseph H. Bailey, 4 barges, for New Orleans; Fred. Wilson, 7 barges, 9 boats and 6 barges, for New Orleans; Jo ah, 6 boats and 17 barges, with 11,511,000 bushels, for Vicksburg, Bayou Sara, Baton Rouge and New Orleans.

THE New Orleans "Picayune" is to be sold by the Sheriff on Monday, December 15. It was liberally patronized by steamboats.

THE Mendota Elevator, three miles above St. Paul, was destroyed last Sunday. It was owned by Messrs. Ingersoll & Co.

THE wharfmaster at Evansville has collected since the 23d day of last April, the sum of $1,200 per day wharfage alone. This is exclusive of the collections made by the night collector, and includes the dullest months of the year.

PARTIES at St. Paul are trying to charter a steamer to make the seventh annual 1st of December excursion.

IN testing the boilers of the new propellar Sea Gull, at Louisville, one flue collapsed.

THE dam at Fulton, Illinois, is progressing rapidly under the management of Capt. Coe. When completed this dam will prove a great benefit in low water, as we are informed by experienced pilots.

THE New Orleans *Picayune* of the 26th says: "Quite a fleet of towboats laid at the landing yesterday, loading down we believe for Cairo. Capt. Frank Wilson, Alex Brown, and John A. Wood, the three latter coal towboats."

### Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

| Shipper. | Vessels. | Bbls. |
|---|---|---|
| B McKelvey | Vesta O W | 296 |
| B McKelvey | Vesta O W | 614 |
| Jos Bushnell | Standard O W | 471 |
| Jos Bushnell | Standard O W | 264 |
| Jos Bushnell | Shell | 176 |
| B S Duncan | Riverside O W | 43 |
| W Wilkinson | Tarbrass O W | 260 |
| Jos Bushnell | National O W | 486 |
| Jos Bushnell | National O W | 240 |
| Jos Bushnell | Liffy O W | 477 |
| Jos Bushnell | Keystone O W | 477 |
| B McKelvey | Fairview O W | 476 |
| S W Stevenson | Eagle O W | 486 |
| B McKelvey | Cosmos O W | 260 |
| Jos Bushnell | Crystal O W | 472 |
| Jos Bushnell | Brilliant O W | 472 |
| Jos Bushnell | Bradley O W | 472 |
| | American O W | 1,014 |
| Fisher Bros | Beggs, Loomis & Co | 238 |
| Total | | 9,572 |

### IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

**Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R.**

Speck & M, 10 bbls liquor; E H Myers & Co 9 cars hams; Lewis O & F, 1 car scrap; F M Jenkins & Bro 500 bbls lime; Fulton & Co, 100 bbls flour; Schwamm & Co, 300 bbls flour; W Culp, 100 bbls flour; F W Jenkins & Bro 300 bbls flour; Schoonmaker & Co, 100 bbls flour; F W Seghmyer & Co, 100 bbls flour; E Wainwright, 190 bags barley; Becket & J U Parker, 1st

## CITY MATTERS.

**Letters held for Postage**

PITTSBURGH, December 1, 1873.

| | cents. |
|---|---|
| Brown, Phoebe, Morgantown, Va. | 3 |
| Knapper, Sadie, Grapeville, Pa. | 3 |
| McCabe, Rose, West Hoboken, N. J. | 3 |
| Shaffer, Emma, Kittanning, Pa. | 3 |
| Turner, Alex. Paul, Philadelphia, Pa. | 3 |

E. C. NEGLEY, Postmaster.

**Andrew's Association Lectures.**

The Rev. T. Lawrence will lecture before the Andrews Association this evening, in the Seventeenth Ward School hall, his subject being "The German—Politically and Socially considered."

**Mortuary Reports:**

The mortuary report of Dr. Snively, of Pittsburgh, for the week ending November 29th, shows a total of sixty-three deaths and three still births.

The report of Health Officer Hoch, of Allegheny, shows twenty-three deaths in the same period.

**The Water Commission.**

The Water Commission held a lengthy session yesterday, and commenced the examination of the books. Under the resolution of the Finance Committee, it is intended, as soon as possible, to present a full statement of the financial affairs of the Commission. Mr. George Little, formerly connected with the banking house of McVay & Co., has been appointed temporary Secretary of the Commission.

**Fell Through a Hatchway.**

John McEwer, a laborer employed at the bitter manufactory of Hostetter & Smith, fell through a hatchway yesterday afternoon from the third floor to the first. The unfortunate man had his leg broken in two places, his back bruised, and was internally injured. He was taken to the Homeopathic hospital, where Dr. Berger and others attended him. McEwer is likely to recover. He resides on Leggate street, Allegheny, and has a family.

**Bishop Simpson and the Constitution.**

In the course of a sermon delivered on Sabbath last, at Christ's M. E. Church, Bishop Simpson said: "Allow me to say here, and I do not desire to say anything of a political character, that it is a matter of sincere regret that the enlightened men who composed the Constitutional Convention, should, in framing the new Constitution undertake to take colleges, seminaries, and universities out of existence, as though there was too much enlightenment."

**The Embezzlement and Conspiracy Suits.**

The hearing in the cases of James Blackmore, Alex. Tindle and George D. Tindle, charged, as President, Vice-President and Secretary of the Safety Savings Bank, with embezzlement and conspiracy, has been postponed by Alderman Strain until next Monday. It is understood that the prosecution in this case will be conducted by Messrs. Scroop and Lazarus, and that Messrs. Marshall, Woods and MacConnell will act as counsel for the defendants.

**Allegheny Letter Carriers.**

The letter carriers of Allegheny City report the following business for the month of November:

| | DELIVERED. |
|---|---|
| Mail letters | 60,193 |
| Mail postal cards | 8,293 |
| Drop letters | 4,159 |
| Drop postal cards | 910 |
| Papers | 38,494 |
| Registered letters | 148 |
| | COLLECTED. |
| Mail letters | 36,954 |
| Drop letters | 1,701 |
| Postal cards | 1,504 |
| Papers | 604 |

**Allegheny City Property.**

A meeting of the Allegheny City Property Committee was held yesterday evening, when a "statement" was laid before them. It appears from a statement made by Controller Brown that the original appropriation for the year was $15,000, but that a transfer of $6,000 had been made to it from other appropriations. The expenditures to date amount to $29,116 40, leaving a balance of $5,883 60 to the credit of the committee.

It is decided to build an improved fire engine house on the Troy Hill road to-day.

A sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Stewart, Cochran and Clecker, was instructed to inquire and report as to the best method of heating the public building.

Adjourned.

**Costs in Felony Cases.**

County Controller Warner having refused to countersign warrants for costs in cases of convictions for felonies, on the ground that they are not payable until after the expiration of the respective sentences, District Attorney Bayne had counsel before the Court of Quarter Sessions, yesterday, upon a stated case. The County Solicitor, Mr. Geyer, has advised this course on the part of the Controller. Col. Bayne differs with the county officials in their view of the law, and alleges that serious injury would result to the cause of public justice by enforcing such a rule, as parties would be discouraged from prosecuting felonies if compelled to wait years for their costs. The Court holds the case under advisement.

**Burglary in Allegheny.**

Burglars entered the residence of Dr. Rankin, Webster avenue, Allegheny, near the Penitentiary, about nine o'clock last night. They effected an entrance in the rear, and succeeded in forcing open a dressing bureau, from which they took all of Mrs. K.'s jewelry and some money, in all about $500 worth. The doctor heard them in the second story, and on going to the room, the two men walked out on the roof of the porch, and climbed down a pillar to the ground. He traced them to the city, and notified the Chief of Police, when he was able to overtake them. Previous to this the residence of Jas. Tuck, on Ridge street, was also entered, and quite a haul was made, but we could not learn to what amount. It is thought that both residences were entered by the same party.

**Library Course.**

This evening Daniel Dougherty, Esq., the Chrysostomic orator of Philadelphia, will give recitations in Library Hall under the auspices of the Young Mens Mercantile Library Association. In our judgment Mr. Dougherty excels as an elocutionist. If we can speak of the two different men who composed the Constitutional Convention, should, in framing the new Constitution undertake to take colleges, seminaries, and universities out of existence, as though there was too much enlightenment."

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## MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION.

**Meeting Yesterday—New Members Received—Address on the Effectiveness of Churches, etc.**

The Evangelical Ministerial Association of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity held its regular monthly meeting in the Lecture Room of the First Presbyterian Church, Wood street, yesterday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock. Rev. S. F. Scovel, D.D., called the Association to order and read a portion of Scripture. Rev. S. J. Fisher then led in prayer. In the absence of Dr. C. A. Holmes Secretary, Rev. P. S. Jennings was elected Clerk, *pro. tem.*. After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, the following gentlemen were elected members of the Association: Revs. E. R. Donehoo, J. A. McConnell, Jacob Rothmeiler and S. A. Taggart. According to appointment, Rev. B. F. Woodburn opened the discussion of the question: "How shall we increase the effectiveness of the Church?"

ADDRESS OF REV. B. F. WOODBURN.

The subject for discussion to-day was intended to follow in the line of thought presented in the discussion at our last session. The prominent hindrance to the progress of the Gospel in these cities was declared to be "the worldliness and want of consecration to the service of the Lord on the part of professed christians; the denial in their lives of the profession of their lips. An important suggestion, however, made by a brother, should not be overlooked that it does not follow that if the church was perfect that all obstacles and opposition would be removed and the world converted. Christ in revealing to His disciples the "mysteries of His kingdom," in Matt. xiii. teaches us not only that the Wicked One and his emissaries would sow tares amongst the wheat, but also when the sower is the Son of Man and His true and faithful followers, and the seed the pure, unadulterated word of the kingdom, that the tares will be found "catch away," and the sun scorch and the thorns choke, so that only a part of the seed would produce fruit.

With this explanation I accept the statements made in the essay on our last question, and hence a brief and comprehensive answer to the question of to-day, is that we as ministers should humble ourselves before God, in view of our failure, and devote ourselves hereafter more fully to the service of the Lord, and aim, through the Divine blessing, to lead the members of our churches to realize their privilege as children of God and heirs of eternal life, and recognize their responsibilities as witnesses for Jesus and lights in the midst of the world's darkness, as to walk worthy of their heavenly calling.

Heart-felt piety is a great necessity if the disciples of Jesus would have power with God and with men. "Restore unto me the joy of thy salvation and uphold me with thy free Spir t, then will I teach transgressors thy ways and sinners shall be converted unto God."

This simple and universally recognized truth is, in many instances, practically denied. The prevailing tendency was referred to by Dr. Holmes when he asserted that no church was carried now be carried forward without the appointment of committees.

Religious machinery is employed to supply motives to activity, where the *constraining love of Christ* has no appreciable influence upon the heart. I have no feeling of opposition to "working associations," or other organized effort to increase the effectiveness of the church. Every church ought to be a working association, organized according to the Divine model. Although my views may be unduly influenced by my own limited observation, yet I may say that I have less faith in special methods—in wheels within a wheel—than I once had.

A steam-engine constructed after the most approved model, and of the best materials, is useless as a motive power apart from the force generated by its battery of boilers. By the application of sufficient force to the ponderous fly-wheel, the piston will move, and the valves will open and shut, but when the momentum imparted by the extraneous force is expended, the machinery will cease to operate. The great difficulty we experience in the so called working associations is to make them work. After the novelty of a new thing has exhausted itself their effectiveness is often at an end.

Again, the work of christians is of so general a character, and often most powerful in its indirect influences, that it is impossible to confine it to prearranged plans. The error in the establishment of his church has largely recognized freedom of action and individual responsibility. Each disciple has his special calling, sphere of operation, and in the discharge of his duties he is answerable to his Lord. His citizenship is henceforth in Heaven. His time, talents and possessions have been consecrated to God and whatever may be his place and work in the world, the glory of God is to be the aim and object of his life. His influence is to be felt in the family, in the church, in business circles and in the multiplied ways in which he came in contact with his generation. "Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven."

The church having been brought to a fuller recognition of her privileges and responsibilities as the body of Christ, and the Temple of the Holy Ghost. It was expedient that Christ, as to his fleshly presence, should depart, in order that his disciples should receive Him evermore in his living spiritual presence: Matt. 18, 19 Jesus said to his disciples (while he was yet with them), "That if two of you shall agree on earth as touching anything that they shall ask, it shall be done for them by my Father which is in heaven. For where *two or three* (the smallest plurality) are gathered together *in my name*, there am I in the midst of them.

The existence of the church in a hostile world is owing to the fulfillment of the promise, "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world."

Israel of old seemed at one period of their history to be in a deplorable condition. They were delivered from Egypt. They were delivered from Egyptian bondage, but their journey through a vast and howling wilderness. They had no preparation for such a journey. They had no stores provided adequate to supply the wants of 3,000,000 persons. The infidel sneers at the inspired record of the Exodus, but the believer finds a sufficient reply to the objections of the sceptic in the fact that God was in the midst of His people. Hence every necessity of that wonderful journey of forty years' duration was met because the fulness of Jehovah supplemented the poverty of his servants. In the whole history of that people we have an unvarying lesson when they recognized God as their shield and buckler no weapon formed against them could prosper. When they went forth relying upon the Almighty arm their enemies were scattered. But when the horses and chariots of Egypt, or the might of Assyria was their trust, they were bereft of their strength. These things happened (with them for ensamples or by way of figure) are written for our admonition.

The resources of the Head of the Church are infinite. We are prone, however, through unbelief to refuse to draw upon these resources. We resort to worldly appliances and introduce various expedients to hide our weakness from ourselves and others, instead of making humble confession of our failure and asking for the way of the Lord. God is with His people, and will manifest His presence and power if we look to Him. In our efforts to advance His cause in the world, we need to hear the word of the Lord to Zerubbabel, "Not by might, nor by power, but my Spirit saith the Lord of Hosts." There is a restless activity, arising partly from the misery of sectarianism, the consequent desire for numbers and influence, and partly from the feverish state of society characteristic of the present day, which is not healthful in its tendency. There are times when the strength of God's people is "to sit still" rather than to resort to doubtful measures. We may turn men from particular sin, from profligacy to morality, from irreligion to zeal for some form of doctrine or church polity. We may bring them to creeds, to sacraments, or to the church; but if we would "turn them to God from idols to serve the living and the true God and to wait for His Son from heaven" we must recognize our dependence upon the Divine Spirit. No man can come to me, says Jesus, except the Father which hath sent me draw him. While plans of work may be introduced and efforts made to enlist the members of our churches in some special form of service and such methods, all will admit, may be properly employed, yet if we are satisfied with these and fail to realize that the presence of the Savior in the church and in the hearts of His people can alone qualify us for effective, God exalting service, we cheat ourselves with shadows.

Finally I may have failed in the view of many in my attempt to answer the question for discussion since I have presented no definite plans of church work. My reason for treating the subject in this manner is from the conviction that the great want of the Church is life and power. Were there life there is action, where there is light it will shine, where there is power it will be felt. Where we have the essentials to effective service each pastor being sustained in the field, and labors in the field he occupies seeking wisdom from Him who giveth liberally and upbraideth not can advise and direct his membership in their Christian work—additional plans will be unnecessary to have concert of action can form such plans as may be adapted to secure united effort.

After Mr. Woodburn had concluded, the question was thrown open for voluntary discussion, when the following gentlemen made addresses: Revs. S. J. Fisher, J. Alsop, W. T. Beatty, R. T. Miller and Drs. Bittinger, Pershing, Murray, Scovel and Douglas.

Rev. J. H. Crumb, from the business, presented the following as the subject for discussion for the next meeting: "How can we organize and marshal our churches so as to make them most effective?"

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed to prepare papers on the above subject: Revs. W. J. Reid, Joseph King, W. T. Beatty and Dr. Murray.

*Resolved*, That hereafter we will meet at two o'clock in the afternoon.

After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Alsop, the association adjourned to meet in the same place on the first Monday of January, 1874, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

## THE THIRTY-SEVENTH WARD.

**The Court Refuses an Injunction to Stop the Election To-Day.**

The motion for a preliminary injunction, on complaint of James Kelly, to restrain the election officers of the Thirty-seventh ward from holding an election for councilmen and ward officers, came on for argument yesterday morning, before the new Judge, Hon. Thos. District Court, Hons. Thomas Ewing and J. W. F. White. Mr. Kelly, in his bill, simply alleged that the petition for annexation did not contain the names of three-fifths of the taxable inhabitants, as required by law, and that the passage of the ordinance through councils was "collusive and fraudulent." The complaint was supplemented by a number of affidavits, but the allegations contained therein were the same as made before the committees of councils when the matter was before that body.

Messrs. Marshall, Acheson and Schoyer appeared for the complainant, and Messrs. City Solicitor, J. F. Slagle and Hon. J. Watson for the city of Pittsburgh, and the Election Board of the Thirty-seventh ward.

Mr. Schoyer read the bill, and also the affidavit of Mr. Kelly, setting forth that he has reason to believe that three-fifths did not sign the petition, and that the lists as presented to councils were fraudulently made.

Mr. Schoyer also read the affidavit of John Rice, setting forth that the lists referred to in Mr. Kelly's affidavit were correct and true—and that three-fifths of the taxable inhabitants had not signed the petition for the annexation of the district.

AFFIDAVITS IN BEHALF OF THE CITY.

Mr. Bigelow, City Solicitor, in behalf of the city, read the affidavit of Mayor Blackmore, denying in full the allegations contained in the bill of the complainant, setting forth that the petitions were signed by three-fifths of the taxable inhabitants, and the proceedings annexing the district were regular and according to law. That the allegation that the district is mainly agricultural is false—that the new Wilkinsburg and Edgewood alone there is a population of 1,500, and that the ground therein is occupied by private residences.

The City Attorney also read the affidavit of City Clerk Morrow, setting forth that the counsel for Mr. Kelly had examined the lists of petitioners when the matter was before the councils, and that the same had been found correct.

Mr. Slagle read the affidavits of Messrs. Henry Swift, Wm. Anderson, H. G. McFarlane, W. B. Dewees and John Rice, setting forth that the assessment lists were correct, and that three-fifths of the taxable inhabitants petitioned for the annexation.

Mr. Marshall then opened the argument on behalf of the petitioner, and made the point that the denials were in general terms, and that the specific facts had been controverted.

He was followed by Mr. Bigelow, who took the ground that the bill was fatally defective in that it did not set forth immediate or irreparable injury, which alone would entitle the petitioner to the relief sought. He cited several authorities in support of this position.

Mr. Slagle then followed on the same side, and after dwelling at some length on the facts of the case, (as he happened to be familiar with them as City Attorney,) he reviewed the principles of law which in his judgment should govern applications of this kind. In addition to holding that the law that the bill was fatally defective in not setting forth irreparable injury, if the act about to be done be not restrained, he went further and intimated that it might become a grave question whether the action of the Councils in passing the ordinance was not conclusive, and whether the proceedings which led to that action could not be opened up for review. In other words, that the petitioner should have filed the bill before the passage of the ordinance, and asked the Court to restrain the councils from passing the ordinance. If he deemed the petition defective. The petitioner had not seen fit to pursue this course, but had waited for six months, and until within three days of the election, and then hurriedly asked the Court to stop the election, and set at naught the deliberate action of the City Councils. Mr. Slagle urged several other reasons why the preliminary injunction should not be granted.

Mr. Watson followed in a brief but pointed speech. He discussed mainly the proposition that the remedy in this case was not by injunction, but by a proceeding in the nature of a *quo warranto*. The election could not injure any one; and if the ordinance of annexation was illegal, the election under it could not stand. The right of the councilmen chosen to hold seats in that body, could be tested in due manner pointed out—and this, in the judgment of the speaker, was the proper mode of proceeding. An authority was cited on this point.

Mr. Acheson concluded the argument for the plaintiff, and replied to the positions assumed by the gentlemen on the other side—some of which he did not deny, with certain modifications; and others he claimed to be erroneous.

At the close, Judge Ewing asked what injury Mr. Kelly would sustain, by reason of the election, admitting that everything in his bill was true?

Mr. Acheson frankly stated that he could not assert that any injury or damage would result to Mr. Kelly, by reason of the election; but it was the step towards bringing that territory under the control of the city, and the petitioner desired to have it restrained.

Judge Ewing then stated that, inasmuch as the election took place to-morrow, a prompt decision was essential. The court was of the opinion that a preliminary injunction should not be granted. "The preliminary injunction," said the presiding judge, "is therefore refused."

Whether the petitioner will move for a final hearing or not, remains to be seen.

## THE MECHANICS' BANK.

**The Assets and Liabilities—Extension of Time Granted—Trustees Appointed.**

A large meeting of the creditors of the Mechanics' Savings Bank was held yesterday morning in a room at the rear of C. H. Love's bank building, on Fourth avenue, for the purpose of looking into the condition of the bank, and deciding upon what course should be pursued. Thomas Herriott, Esq., was chosen chairman of the meeting, and J. T. Wray, secretary. After an organization had been effected, Col. J. H. Hopkins, solicitor of the bank, presented the following recapitulation of its affairs.

ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mortgages, good | $55,884 05 |
| Bills receivable, good | 20,350 00 |
| Due from Central Bank | 7,500 00 |
| Safe furniture | 800 00 |
| Cash | 2,687 46 |
| Revenue stamps | 5 00 |
| Citizens Insurance Company stock | 1,950 00 |
| " " | 750 00 |
| Keystone Bank stock | 1,000 00 |
| Homestead | 400 00 |
| Leasehold on Fifth Avenue | 1,500 00 |
| | $93,858 60 |

DELAYED AND DOUBTFUL ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mortgages | $16,402 00 |
| Bills receivable | 21,666 87 |
| Over-drafts (less collateral) | 7,374 07 |
| | 45,279 94 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Time deposits | $103,573 39 |
| Special deposits | 19,569 58 |
| Central Bank | 1,775 48 |
| | $125,212 46 |
| Total Assets | $188,129 54 |
| " Liabilities | 125,212 46 |
| Excess of assets over liabilities | $12,916 08 |

After reading the statement Col. Hopkins addressed the creditors, urging the advantage to them of allowing the bank time in which to meet its indebtedness. Instead of forcing it through bankruptcy, he assured them that by the former action an enormous sum would realize a much larger amount. Ex-Mayor Weaver and others spoke in favor of the same course. On motion of James Shidle, Esq., it was finally decided that the bank should be allowed an extension of six, twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four months, on condition that the signature of all the creditors can be obtained to this agreement.

On motion, the following committee was appointed to nominate a trustee: James Shidle, H. A. Weaver, E. A. Rossiter and John Evans. The committee presented the name of Col. J. H. Hopkins, who was elected.

The officers of the bank claim that if even one-half of their doubtful securities should prove good, they will be able to pay every cent of their indebtedness. Otherwise, by the assets they are certain to realize on, they say they will be able to pay eighty per cent.

## COURT PROCEEDINGS.

**District Court—Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick**

SWEARING IN THE JUDGES ELECT.

At the opening of Court, yesterday, there was a very large attendance of the members of the Bar, to witness the induction into office of the new President Judge, Hon. Thomas Ewing, and the new Associate Judge, Hon. J. W. F. White. The clerk, Mr. D. Irwin Myers, read the commissions of the judges elect, and also the special warrant of authority from the Governor to the Hon. M. Hampton, to administer the oath. Judge Hampton requested the new judges to present themselves, and they stepped upon the platform, where the oath was duly administered, and they took their seats, Judge Hampton then left the bench, which he had occupied with such dignity, impartiality and fidelity for a period of twenty years.

It was arranged that this court should hear the argument upon the motion for a preliminary injunction in the matter of the annexation of a portion of Wilkins township to the city, but by consent of counsel it was agreed that Judge Kirkpatrick should go on with the jury trials, and that the other two Judges should hear the argument upon the application for the injunction, in the adjoining room. (This case is reported elsewhere.)

In the case of James McGovern vs. James Jones, upon request of Hon. Thomas Ewing, and before being sworn as Presiding Judge, he was discharged from further consideration of this case under his appointment as master.

Judge Kirkpatrick then disposed of the following cases:

Hugh McCormick et. ux. vs. John Devlin. Verdict for defendant.

James Kelley vs. George Bothwell. This was an action for damages to a building owned by plaintiff, alleged to have been caused by the defendant turning water into the cellar of plaintiff's premises. The case is on trial.

In the case of the Dollar Savings Bank vs. John Campbell, it was ordered that the money in court, $790 73, be paid out as directed by the Supreme Court, and that the appelee pay the costs.

**Quarter Session—Judge Sterrett.**

The December term of this Court was opened, and after the list of grand jurors had been called, John A. Warden, Esq., was designated as foreman. The usual instructions were then given, after which the grand jury retired to their room.

The business of the Register's Court was then taken up and disposed of.

Anna Wallace *alias* Mrs. Brawdy, was tried on an indictment for keeping a disorderly house. Phillip Metchen appearing as prosecutor. The jury found a verdict of guilty, and His Honor sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of $200 and costs, and to undergo an imprisonment of one year in the Work-house. Mrs. Brawdy has been before the Court on several occasions for the offense, which His Honor remarked belonged to the class of intolerable nuisances.

In the case of Mary Bell, indicted for assault and battery on Joseph Collins, a *nolle prosequi* was allowed on payment of costs.

The District Attorney called a number of cases, but the parties were not ready for trial.

Judge Sterrett said that in view of the fact that the calendar comprised a large number of cases, the Court desired to make full time and that hereafter parties must be ready to go to trial when their cases are called, otherwise the cases will be summarily disposed of. He desired attorneys as well as suitors to remember this.

The Court then adjourned until this morning at half-past nine o'clock.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mary J. Douglass; | Louis Roll, |
| Jas. Brown, et al, | Wm. Sharkey et al, |
| Bernard Breene, et al, | Pat. Fleming, et al, |
| Peter Speader, | Ludwig Shaffer, |
| J. M. Miller, | Catherine Speidler, |
| Robt. Brown, | R. Courtney, J. Law, |
| Christ. Helmers, | Arthur Ward, |
| Jas. S. Hare, | Eliza McFilly, |
| John Murphy, | John Raub. |

## POLITICAL.

**Councilmen and Ward Officers to be Elected To-Day.**

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The following additional returns of candidates nominated and suggested have been furnished us:

THIRTY-FIRST WARD.

In this ward the following ticket has been nominated by the Republicans:

Select Council—Eli Schock.

Common Council—Harry Pfahl, W. Turney.

School Directors—Adam Allis, Daniel Montgomery, Jacob Souter.

Alderman—William Rorah.

Assessor—John Lynch.

Judge of Election—Joseph Allen.

Inspector—John A. Schuck.

Constable—Charles Ott.

SECOND WARD—ALLEGHENY.

In this ward of our sister the following suggestions have been made for nomination next Saturday:

Select Council—(one to nominate) William H. Graham, Wm. W. Ackley.

Common Council—(four to nominate) W. W. Barker, Samuel Sholes, Wm. Hare, Samuel Wood, Jr., C. D. Arnsthal, Samuel R. Williams, Wm. P. Price, David Jones, James Hunter, James Wilson, Guyan M. Irwin.

School Directors—(two to nominate) H. M. Boies, Jas. W. Arrott, Rev. J. King, Joseph Horner.

Assessor—John Sterritt, Robert Dilworth, Wm. Hare.

Judge of Election—Samuel Parker.

Inspector—Harry Pfahl, Fred. Riddle, W. K. Carlisle, Alsis Davis.

Return Inspector—J. W. Lahugh, Wm. Crider, Z. Gillespie.

Constable—Wash. Swain, Hugh Mitchell, John D. Limington.

No passenger passengers are carried by vessels of this line to Havre. The cabin passengers numbered 130, and the crew, it was said at the office of the company, about 150, although the number is not exactly known.

The Ville Du Havre is a first class ship, Capt. M. Surmont, commander of the Ville Du Havre, is fleet commodore, and has been in the service of the line since its organization. He has become a high favorite with owners and officer. The Ville Du Havre was in all respects one of the best finished vessels ever built on the Tyne. She was fitted with staterooms for two hundred passengers. Consignee, Rufus H. Peckham, of Albany, who is among the lost passengers, was one of the most prominent members of the judiciary in New York State. He was a judge of the Court of Appeals. He was father of Wheeler H. Peckham, of this city.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

The following Citizens ticket has been nominated in the Twenty-second Ward:

Select Council—Frank Van Gorder.

Common Council—David D. Bruce.

Alderman—Edward Taylor.

Judge of Election—W. H. Irwin.

Inspector of Elections—G. W. Blackford, John Black.

Assessors—John Alderson

Constable—W. J. Andre.

THIRTY-SEVENTH WARD.

Following is the "citizens" ticket put forth in this ward:

Select Council—James S. Woodwell, two years: James McKay, one year.

Common Council—Joseph B. Huff.

School Directors—S. M. Henderson, A. Sloan, M. Whenney, F. F. Stauffer, Thomas Rodgers, Jr.

Assessor—Luke B. Davidson.

Assistant Assessors—James Gerty, John G. Hare.

Judge of Election—George Johnston, Jr.

Inspector—Louis Zallinger, Jr.

Return Inspector—John J. Walker.

Constable—Isaac Bole.

## LIST OF PATENTS.

**Issued from the United States Patent Office to Citizens of the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio.**

Following is the list of Patents issued from the United States Patent Office for the week ending November 27, 1873, furnished for the COMMERCIAL from the office of J. McC. Perkins & Co., Counsellors-at-law and Solicitors for American and foreign patents. No. 513 Seventh street, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

Car Wheel—I. E. Atwood, Pittsburgh.

Car Coupling—L. F. Rider, Pittsburgh.

Nail Distributer—A. Morrison, Harrisburg.

Car Coupling—H. Butt, Harrisburg.

Packages of Powder Charges for Blasting—M. M. Boles, Scranton.

Horse Shoe—L. Snyder, Conshohocken.

Well Drill—G. Koch, Cass.

Foot Warmer—J. B. Craig, Perryville.

Car Coupling—S. Reed, Liberty.

Box Opener—M. J. Hinden, Detroit.

Machine for Dressing Metal Cocks—H. Essex, Meadville.

Reed Organ—Riley Burdett, Erie.

Culinary Utensil—H. G. Dunkelberger, Shanaskin.

Life Preserving Cape—G. and C. Palmer, Morris.

Machine for Pointing Staples—W. Meilck, Erie.

Box Planing Stop—S. H. La Rue, Allenstown.

OHIO.

Faucet—A. Doll and C. Eiling, Cleveland.

Bridge Wall for Furnaces—S. C. Sturtevant, Cleveland.

Hand Corn Planter—J. O. Talmage, Cardington.

Thill for Vehicles—A. Muhleison, Ottawa.

Carriage Spring—J. Curtis, Cincinnati.

Automatic Grain Weigher—J. W. Hill, Dayton.

Clothes Line Reel—G. F. Carliss, Mansfield.

Instrument for Capping Carriages—H. M. Bronson, Sandusky.

Paper Pile—M. Craft, Bellaire.

Wagon Seat—T. J. Alexander, Westerville.

## MESSRS. IRA B McVAY & CO.

**Voluntary Petition in Bankruptcy.**

Last evening Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., bankers, filed their voluntary petition before Samuel Harper, Esq., Register, to be declared bankrupts. It will be recollected that at the time of their suspension, they published a statement of their affairs, showing a surplus of something over $80,000, and asked an extension of six, twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months, on condition that the signature of all the creditors can be obtained to this agreement.

On motion, the following committee was appointed to nominate a trustee: James Shidle, H. A. Weaver, E. A. Rossiter and John Evans. The committee presented the name of Col. J. H. Hopkins, who was elected.

The officers of the bank claim that if even one-half of their doubtful securities should prove good, they will be able to pay every cent of their indebtedness. Otherwise, by the assets they are certain to realize on, they say they will be able to pay eighty per cent.

## COURT PROCEEDINGS.

**District Court—Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick**

SWEARING IN THE JUDGES ELECT.

At the opening of Court, yesterday, there was a very large attendance of the members of the Bar, to witness the induction into office of the new President Judge, Hon. Thomas Ewing, and the new Associate Judge, Hon. J. W. F. White. The clerk, Mr. D. Irwin Myers, read the commissions of the judges elect, and also the special warrant of authority from the Governor to the Hon. M. Hampton, to administer the oath. Judge Hampton requested the new judges to present themselves, and they stepped upon the platform, where the oath was duly administered, and they took their seats, Judge Hampton then left the bench, which he had occupied with such dignity, impartiality and fidelity for a period of twenty years.

It was arranged that this court should hear the argument upon the motion for a preliminary injunction in the matter of the annexation of a portion of Wilkins township to the city, but by consent of counsel it was agreed that Judge Kirkpatrick should go on with the jury trials, and that the other two Judges should hear the argument upon the application for the injunction, in the adjoining room. (This case is reported elsewhere.)

In the case of James McGovern vs. James Jones, upon request of Hon. Thomas Ewing, and before being sworn as Presiding Judge, he was discharged from further consideration of this case under his appointment as master.

Judge Kirkpatrick then disposed of the following cases:

Hugh McCormick et. ux. vs. John Devlin. Verdict for defendant.

James Kelley vs. George Bothwell. This was an action for damages to a building owned by plaintiff, alleged to have been caused by the defendant turning water into the cellar of plaintiff's premises. The case is on trial.

In the case of the Dollar Savings Bank vs. John Campbell, it was ordered that the money in court, $790 73, be paid out as directed by the Supreme Court, and that the appelee pay the costs.

**Quarter Session—Judge Sterrett.**

The December term of this Court was opened, and after the list of grand jurors had been called, John A. Warden, Esq., was designated as foreman. The usual instructions were then given, after which the grand jury retired to their room.

The business of the Register's Court was then taken up and disposed of.

Anna Wallace *alias* Mrs. Brawdy, was tried on an indictment for keeping a disorderly house. Phillip Metchen appearing as prosecutor. The jury found a verdict of guilty, and His Honor sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of $200 and costs, and to undergo an imprisonment of one year in the Work-house. Mrs. Brawdy has been before the Court on several occasions for the offense, which His Honor remarked belonged to the class of intolerable nuisances.

In the case of Mary Bell, indicted for assault and battery on Joseph Collins, a *nolle prosequi* was allowed on payment of costs.

The District Attorney called a number of cases, but the parties were not ready for trial.

Judge Sterrett said that in view of the fact that the calendar comprised a large number of cases, the Court desired to make full time and that hereafter parties must be ready to go to trial when their cases are called, otherwise the cases will be summarily disposed of. He desired attorneys as well as suitors to remember this.

The Court then adjourned until this morning at half-past nine o'clock.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mary J. Douglass; | Louis Roll, |
| Jas. Brown, et al, | Wm. Sharkey et al, |
| Bernard Breene, et al, | Pat. Fleming, et al, |
| Peter Speader, | Ludwig Shaffer, |
| J. M. Miller, | Catherine Speidler, |
| Robt. Brown, | R. Courtney, J. Law, |
| Christ. Helmers, | Arthur Ward, |
| Jas. S. Hare, | Eliza McFilly, |
| John Murphy, | John Raub. |

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